Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1883. NO. 7085.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

OCEAN DIVISION.

[Schedule table illegible]

RIVER DIVISION.

[Schedule table illegible]

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

[Schedule table illegible]

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION.

EAST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ORIENTA.

Mail Train Daily (Sundays Excepted).

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1883

Trains for Calapooia leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BET PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE.

Mail Train Daily (Sundays Excepted).

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be forwarded without delay. Freight will not be received for shipment after 4 o'clock P. M., on which day it must be delivered.

J. BRANDT, Gen'l Freight Agent.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

C. KOEHLER, Vice President and Manager.

Oregon & California Railroad.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

[Schedule table illegible]

Northern Pacific Railroad.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS for grading and bridging of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be received by the undersigned at Portland and Kalama [illegible] Oregon, until 4 P. M. on January 27.

Maps of Profile may be examined at the company's office in Portland.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

H. THELEN, Superintendent.

Room No. 1, third floor east of Post-office, Portland, Or.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PROPOSALS FOR RAILROAD TIES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY hereby invites proposals up to February 1, 1883, for delivery along the line of its proposed road between Columbia River and Rock Island, a distance of [illegible] miles, ties of not less than seven inches in diameter at the small end, of uniform thickness, not less than eight inches face, and of uniform length, not less than five inches, according to size of tie.

To be delivered in roughly hewn condition, as per agreement—to be all delivered not later than [illegible].

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHAS. F. MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

Portland, [illegible]

Ricord's VITAL Restorative.

[illegible] Restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Sterility, and all diseases of the Sexual System, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originated. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific is sold by druggists throughout the United States and Canada at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, and will be sent to any address on receipt of the money or C. O. D. by express. Address all letters for information, pamphlets, etc., to the sole proprietors,

RICORD & CO.,

No. 9 Appleton Block, Albany, N. Y.

T. J. JOHNSTON,

Lumber, Gas & Steam Fitter,

188 Front St., bet. Morrison and Yamhill,

All orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sole Agent for IRA'S PATENT WIRE IN PIPE.

WM. COLLIER,

MACHINIST,

And Dealer in New and Second-hand Boilers, Engines and Mill Machinery,

Madison Street, bet. First and Front, Portland, Or.

C. H. BACON,

Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic

COAL, CHARCOAL AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office: Fourth and Ash Streets, Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 281.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

President Grader ala Issues a Pamphlet on the Mexican Boundary Dispute.

President Jewett and Party Experience a Railroad Collision.

THE JERSEY CITY BOX MYSTERY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 22.—Barry, president of the Hudson County Democracy, has issued a pamphlet giving an account of the settlement of the Mexican boundary dispute, and declares he would not say just what he would do upon any Mexican boundary, and especially upon the Rio Grande question, but made no boast as to what he would do.

The Sun says: This situation is an interesting one, which proves that Colonel Jaynes will not be allowed to push his claims to any part thereof, be it ever so little, unless he can prove that the territory which Keene sold to Jaynes is not a part of the British colony of the Hudson Bay Company. Jaynes, it is implied, if not actually in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, is in receipt of assistance from American confederates, as Great Britain is daily extending the area of territory.

Kansas Classic Advantages to Seventh.

TOPEKA, Jan. 22.—The Tribune says: Capt. Phelps, who has recently been on a visit to Georgia, gives an enthusiastic account of the country, and tells of the advantages it presents the opportunities which will be afforded to Americans capital there. One of the great inducements is the company's plans to draw cotton to the Pacific slope, to which free great railroad rates will be made, thus enabling it to reach a total population locally as great as that which now exists in New York city. The expense of the railroad and the fear of uncertainties and perplexities will deter poor emigrants. What a different it will make," says Capt. Phelps, "when an emigrant goes in a ship at Liverpool with a ticket that knows that when he walks off he will find employment."

Three-Quarters of a Million.

TOPEKA, Jan. 22.—The suit of Col. James M. Scott against U. S. Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, for damages for alleged breach of contract, was commenced in this city to-day. The plaintiff is Col. Scrivner claims he acquired an interest in the Robert E. Lee silver mine in Leadville, Colorado, and that he was caused by the defendant to forfeit said interest, and a similar interest for Senator Chaffee, amounting in all to $750,000. Senator Chaffee alleges that he was caused by the plaintiff to forfeit said interest, and that he was damaged to the amount of $750,000. Both parties claim that he failed to do so, and knows that when he walks off he will find employment."

Failure of Railroads Severely Criticised.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Times' editorial on the railroad situation says: The railroad men [illegible] that a heavy train, left to itself on [illegible] run down hill. Perhaps it is not [illegible] that they should always be on the watch against such accidents, but it is certain that if current men less frequently required [illegible] signalmen, watchmen, flagmen, switchmen, etc., the public would be far more secure.

Public editorially reviewing the California railroad war, says: The public at last has got [illegible] made, after one of these horrors, in crushing substitute for the store and coal of the public has not heard of it.

Extensive Purchases of Heavy Speculators.

Considerable interest is felt in the $75,000 mortgage on the Newport property say it has caused much surprise by Wallis rest borrower [illegible] Wallis has probably bought [illegible] millions in the past few months. We are informed on authority that Keene and two associates have [illegible] options on [illegible] millions of Wall street. Added to that, the street has been trading a 250,000 shares of [illegible].

Express Boxes of Mystery.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—The eleven packing boxes left night at the up chambers establishment of Hallock, by defendant [illegible] complaint of Jay Gould, as run the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, are in custody of Sheriff Gilhooley, and will be opened by the Telegraph Company. No definite information as to the contents of the boxes has been obtained. One comes up to-morrow.

Two Stories of Heaven.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The boxes, upon being opened, were found to contain a vast quantity of [illegible] and papers relating to the accounts of Moore & Schley with the Mutual Union Telegraph Co., [illegible] of lines. Attorney General Russell, in making [illegible] in favor of vacating the charters of the Mutual Union Telegraph Co., claimed that there had been a fraud in the awards of the construction contracts, and it is thought these papers may throw light on the subject.

Where Is Heat that is Colder than This.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The intense cold which has prevailed the past three days continues, showing [illegible] of 8 o'clock this a. m. 23 degrees below zero. The streets are nearly deserted. Railroad travel is greatly impeded. The snow is packed in drifts, through which trains force their way with [illegible]. The cold wave is moving east slowly, and is followed by much warmer weather.

Fourth of a New York Curiosity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Rose, Fifth Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, of Brooklyn, died yesterday. She [illegible] children are left in this town. There will [illegible] cats of Mongolians at the funeral. [illegible] of the deceased is a martyr, as his father [illegible] well known and most influential Catholics [illegible]. His wealth is estimated to be $750,000. [illegible] German woman, whom he married in [illegible] years ago.

Disappearing Treasurer of the Actors' Fund.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—John M. Falconer, who has been treasurer of the actors' fund for twenty-two years, has disappeared, and a shortage of $9,000 is the amount of money [illegible] years of age and lives in Brooklyn [illegible] Falconer confessed his guilt, said he [illegible] Falconer take the money. He could not [illegible] and knows that when he walks off he will [illegible] prosecuted.

Three Lodges of Head Broke.

PAYNE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The Grand Lodge of [illegible] order of B'nai Brith for the states of Indiana, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, New Mexico, Kentucky and Missouri met in annual session here to-day. It will continue three days. The next session will be held at Evansville, Ind. The resident [illegible], who for twenty years has been [illegible], elected much fervor his successor.

Cannon in which the Responsible Parties Suffer.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—President Jewett, of the Erie road, and party of officials arrived here this afternoon. The special train of the Jewett party collided with a Louisville and New Albany passenger train at Louisville and Jeffersonville. The engines and cars were [illegible]. The passengers were badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

Stone's Contribution to the Long List of Accidents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—This morning a boiler in Stone's paper mills exploded with terrific force, [illegible] the immense brick building. Patrick Hand was killed and John Garrett is missing. [illegible] others injured, one of whom will probably die.

Wife-bound Trot is Delayed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Trains from Chicago are a total [illegible] to-day, and the Toledo Pacific did not get [illegible] until a late hour. The fifth train [illegible] were frequently required to [illegible] passengers, signalmen, water carriers, officers of travelers would be far more secure.

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Eleven

Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1883. NO. 7085.

NEWS BUDGET.

Guatemala Issues a ... on the Mexican ... Dispute.

... and Party Experience ... Collision.

... BOX MYSTERY.

DARING DESPERADOES.

Train Robbers Capture an Express Messenger on the Central Pacific.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—About 1 o'clock this morning twelve eight-horse teams, mounted and seated men rode up to Montello, Ashton, on the Central Pacific, 106 miles west of Ogden, seized two whites and half-dozen Chinamen section men and robbed them of what valuables they had on their persons and then locked them up in a tank house. They then awaited the arrival of the east bound express train, which passed in town either. Two of the highwaymen jumped on the engine, overawed the engineer and fireman, and side-tracked the engine. The remainder of the gang first seized the freemen and robbed them, and the valuables they possessed and confined them also in the tank house. They then attacked the express car, where they were met by a rapid fusillade from A. V. Rose, express messenger. The fire was returned briskly and some thirty shots were exchanged, when the robbers finding the resistance more spirit-ed than they had expected, and probably fearing a demonstration on the part of the passengers, fled to camped. No one is known to have been killed or wounded. The passengers were not molested.

DARING DEEDS OF THE DESPERADOES.

OGDEN, Jan. 22.—The Utah of this evening contains the following account of the attempted robbery of the Central Pacific east-bound express train which left here Saturday: Last night a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the incoming Central Pacific train at Montello, which is about 100 miles west of Ogden. Frank A. F. Rose, the baggage master on the train, left Ogden for Montello, and heard that part of the train was nearing the west switch of Montello, a red light was displayed in front of the engine and the engineer stopped, when masked men suddenly took charge of the train. They gathered the mails men together and locked them and the conductor, James Casson, in the water tank. They then returned to the train and approached the express car, and Rose, thinking they were at the station, opened the door, when they opened at him and demanded that he should come down. He replied: "Just give me time to get my boots on, will you?" and locked the door. They commenced firing through the door, but the sturdy messenger, not being disposed to [illegible] or be shot, [illegible] and fired at the robbers, who fled. [illegible] they pulled for [illegible] side, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] and [illegible] second train through, they telling the conductor that if they were followed they would [illegible] the express car and shoot him. In this way they succeeded in [illegible] in the panels of both doors of the express car, but

NONE WAS EXPERIENCED

And consequently none with them. They tried to fire the car with oil from the lamps, but that failed to ignite, but was unsuccessful, and finally, after three hours of trying, by mine desperadoes, they withdrew a short distance to consult, and then [illegible] their horses and rode off. Of course Messenger Rose is the theme of the hour. He was shot three times, one bullet striking his left fore finger and ranging down into his hand, another hitting him in the left hip and just barking the flesh, and the third passing through his vest, tearing his clothes but not injuring him.

After the robbers had left and the train men were liberated, the train proceeded on its way. When the train reached Ogden a large crowd was on the platform to meet Messenger Rose and to hear from him the exciting story. The conductor of the express car [illegible] far more forcibly than pen can do. The passengers all speak in the highest terms of the brave messenger and express a hearty [illegible] for his courage.

The following is a [illegible] Rose is a fearless fellow:

OGDEN, Jan. 22.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the Central Pacific train that was stopped by highwaymen last evening, hereby testify to the heroism of A. V. Rose, messenger of the Wells, Fargo express company, who left Ogden on the express train for San Francisco, and thereby practically saving the train. He remained at his post during that time, while his car was separated from the train, riddled by shot, and the robbers were endeavoring to burn the car. Too much praise cannot be given to him. R. G. Williams, Jno. F. Marquand, Wm. C. Jov, M. G. Catlin, New York; Fred. M. Hinckle, E. B. Sheppard, San Francisco; Chas. Colby, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Jones, Miss Craig and Mr. Pinkham.

The train men were robbed of their watches and what money they had, but all of these the robbers came back and returned their watches. The Central Pacific company promptly forwarded a large force of men, who are now in close pursuit. Express Messenger Rose, who is in the express car, the postal clerks, who were in their car, which was separated from the express car by about thirty feet, could easily have shot nearly every one of the robbers, but they were unarmed, not even having a toothpick to defend themselves. The government should have arms provided whereby the postal clerks would be enabled to defend themselves from such attack. As it was they were powerless to do anything or even defend themselves.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Toronto many horses have died of influenza.

The loss by fire in the Boston Book Company's building at Bondsville will be about $100,000; insurance, $130,000.

Another contribution of 10,000 marks for the benefit of sufferers by the floods in Germany was made by the president of the German reichstag from St. Louis, and more will follow soon.

At Chicago a committee of relief sent a second installment of 2000 marks to Berlin for the benefit of flood sufferers, making a total of 30,000 marks to date, and they will send 20,000 more early this week.

Geo. Lorillard, of New York, passing the season at St. Augustine, Fla., has suffered from Mr. Hazard, the son-in-law of Jake Lorillard, and Miss Lorillard were married at Lorillard's residence.

In Augusta, Ga., Upper Reynold street and Westington road above Hawk's gulley, in the northwestern portion of the city, and the fair ground and lands on the southeastern portion are covered with water.

Boles, Fay & Cowley, of Chicago, wholesale grocers, are in the hands of the sheriff on a judgment entered against them for $80,000. Their assets are stated at $30,000; liabilities unknown, but are reported to greatly exceed the assets.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Heavy Haul by Safe Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—On Saturday night, McRae & Co.'s store, at Holly Union county, was broken open and robbed of considerable money and $40,000 in government bonds. The robbers eluded pursuit.

Helping His Party.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—August Neisinger, postmaster, arrested for retaining $1200 government money, says the most was spent in the recent election.

Smiths Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Henry Smith, bridge tender, shot his wife and then himself. She died instantly. Mrs. Smith will probably recover.

Fell under Steel.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—Judge Quarles, of the criminal court, fined Treasurer Polk's appearance at $100,000.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.—Another joint ballot for senator was taken to-day without result. The highest are the following: Windom 44, Wilson 26; total 123.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—Two more votes for Senator were taken to-day. Steckel had 14, the highest among a dozen candidates.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—Two senatorial ballots were taken to-day, with no important change in the situation. The last ballot was, Thayer 16, Millard 50, Saunders 13, Cowan 12, Steckel 19, Hoyd 19, Manderson 8, rest scattering. Sixty republicans signed a call for a caucus to-night.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Grove.

Ten families are expected to arrive in Jackson county from Texas in a few weeks.

The schooner Truckee is loading lumber at Bunch, Bennett & Co.'s mill. She will take 100,000 feet at Coquille, entirely clearing the wharf, and then complete her load at Parkersburg.

The new vessel at North Bend was successfully launched last Saturday and christened Cecil Dreeme. After being loaded with lumber she will be taken to San Francisco, where her machinery will be put in.

Coy Nay, of Elk river, Curry county, is preparing to put up a saw mill at his place in the spring. His machinery will arrive in April, and the mill will have a capacity of 15,000 feet per day. Nay recently purchased wharfage land at Port Orford.

Five families, comprising upwards of twenty persons, arrived at Sacramento from Iowa last week, en route overland to Jackson county, Oregon. They are pleased with the climate, and say that there will be a large immigration to Southern Oregon from that state.

Last year Dean & Co.'s mill, at Marshfield, ran 301 days, sawed 19,867 logs, and manufactured 13,111,225 feet of lumber, 2,332,000 laths, and 320,000 broom handles. The cost of producing this lumber was [illegible] cents less than that of 1881, owing to a slight advance in the cost of labor and logs.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says: "It is probable that the majority of our merchants will ship goods to the interior this season by wagon road this year. It will be greatly to their advantage to do so, as the rate will be cheaper and prompt delivery guaranteed. Besides, a new market for our produce will be opened."

Rabbit Shooting.

Fortnightly Review.

Rabbit shooting is always good fun; in woods, in furze, in hedgerow, in open grass, whatever the kind of cover, there is no more lively sport. In low wood, where you can see to shoot them as they get up in front of you, it is perhaps, at its best. Implicit sport is also to be had outside, after the covers have been well beaten, especially if the holes have been stopped; the rabbits then lie in the hedgerows, in the stubble, in the grass, wherever they can find anything to hide them, but mostly in the hedges, and a couple of men, one on each side, with a spaniel or terrier to find them, may have a day's shooting as good as almost any kind of sport which the gun affords. Rabbits forced out of a hedge-row by dogs go at their best pace, and any one who can kill them well may call himself a good shot, whatever his practice at other games may be. The chances are, however, that a good rabbit-shot is a good all-round shot, though the compliment by no means holds good, for many men can kill pheasants and partridges very well who miss five rabbits out of six.

WASHINGTON.

Claus Spreckels Illustrates the Workings of the Proposed Tariff Bill.

Statistics of the Trade between Mexico and the United States.

AGITATING THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, who arrived here was reported in these dispatches a few days ago, says the object of his visit is to ascertain the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery in Baltimore, where he has been led to believe there is a good opportunity for investment. The prevalence of smallpox in that city has prevented him from visiting it. To a correspondent Spreckels said: "There is no doubt the duty on sugar will be reduced; if not by the present congress it will certainly be by the next congress. There is a popular demand for a reduction. Of course I am opposed to abrogation of the treaty, and have several reasons therefor. I can make more money with the treaty in force than if it should be abrogated. If the treaty is abrogated I can continue my sugar business at a large profit. I, as an American, take pride in our possession of the islands. If we should abandon them some other power would gladly step in to enjoy the political advantages that this nation possesses. I am at Washington to

WORK AGAINST THE PROPOSED ABROGATION

Of the treaty. If the United States does not want the islands it need only to say so, and step out and somebody else will step in. The islands are now peopled by a mixed race. The natives are rapidly dying out, and it is only a question of time when they will become extinct, so men of other nations must then take possession. The only question is, who shall have the advantage? I maintain that it is for the interest of the United States to own the islands. Their possession by this country seems geographically and politically natural. I can say without egotism that if it had not been for my interests on the islands and my presence there the Chinese government would to-day have controlled Hawaii. Last summer they sent an ambassador over to the islands to treat with the king that would have allowed the Chinese to overrun the country. I would not allow the king to make a treaty with China, Hitchcock, the king's adventurer, Macrae, the minister of foreign affairs, out of the islands and put an end to the schemes of the Chinese government."

KALAKAUA IS A GOOD FELLOW,

and educated, but a perfect baby. He can be easily influenced and needs a guardian. I think it likely that in some not far distant day there will be a revolution on the islands, and Kalakaua will be dethroned. China has her eyes on Hawaii and it would not surprise me if she should have to fight the Chinese before she ever does with them."

In response to questions, Mr. Spreckels gave the history of the existence and business of the Hawaiian Commercial company with that of the islands. He said he has $300 men in his employ; pays the Chinese in cane fields from $16 to $26 per month and they board themselves, which costs them about $6 more. He pays Portuguese from $1 to $1 25 per day; American teamsters $60 per month and board; carpenters, $4 per day and board; machinists, from $4 to $5 per day and board.

Speaking of the difficulties he experienced in getting water to his plantations, Spreckels said: "I brought the machinery for my mill in San Francisco 700 tons of boiler iron, and paid $35,000 in San Francisco to have it made into pipes. Last year I spent in New York half a million dollars for irrigation. This year I am in Philadelphia arranging with Cramp & Son for the construction of two steamers for the Honolulu trade. Ten could lay these ships in San Francisco, but I prefer to have them built in this country, and sail them under the Hawaiian flag, but I have too much

PRIDE AS AN AMERICAN

To go abroad for anything that I can get in this country, and I have made my money by hard work. I have no fear of the treaty being abrogated. Suppose it was, what would that do with much money; club him out. I have got enough money to keep myself and family from want if I should not work another day. I am opposed to the treaty, but whether the Hawaiian treaty is abrogated or not."

"How much sugar did you bring from the islands last year?" asked the correspondent.

"Twenty million pounds," answered Spreckels. "That was all refined in the country and the Pacific slope derived the benefit of the industry. It is not a monopoly of the refining business as the sugar trust has been asserted. There is the refinery of C. L. Lowe & Co., and another in Alvarado that refines beet sugar as well as cane."

"It is said that you bring in a bigger grade of sugar free, under the treaty, than the grade known as Sandwich Island sugar, as provided for in the treaty?" asked the reporter.

"The statement is untrue," said Spreckels. "Merchants of San Francisco know that the sugar brought from the islands in two years from the treaty went into operation was of a better quality than the sugar we now import. Polariscopic tests showed that it contained more saccharine strength for the same duty, encouraged to admit free of duty refined sugars the refinery business of this country go down. In Hongkong Chinamen are paid as high as 75 cents per week in the refineries. We pay $3 per day. An American refiner can never compete with Chinamen on even terms."

"It is charged that you bring in free of duty from the islands sugars that are carried there from China," said the correspondent.

"That is false," said Mr. Spreckels. "There is as much difference between Chinese sugar and Sandwich Island sugar as between a negro and white man. Supposing I bought the custom officers in San Francisco, the officers on the islands and the steamship lines to join inside breaking the law, I would be instantly detected. The Hoyds in London keep a commercial register. A reporter and only [illegible] the movements of steamers, but the character of their cargo, and it would be

IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BRING CHINESE SUGARS TO HONOLULU

Without the fact being instantly known."

"What about the charge that you pay the Central Pacific R. R. Co. a bonus of about $2,500,000 per annum to put up rates on eastern sugars, so as to compel refiners to locate on the Pacific coast?"

"That statement is a downright lie. I never paid the railroads a bonus for any purpose. The Central Pacific and other roads long ago fixed a rate of 1½ cents per pound for sugar from here to San Francisco. The eastern refiners complained, and the rate was reduced to one cent per pound. Sugar can never be shipped one pound of sugar at that rate, and the railroads subsequently raised the rate to two cents. These roads receive large revenue for freight on my sugar, but I have never paid them a cent to make or unmake a rate. My free sugars cost the consumer in San Francisco more than the consumer in eastern cities pays for the imported sugar. Labor, fuel, everything is dearer in California than in eastern states. Commission merchants, middle men and retail dealers, all expect large profits. Sugars there, in comparison with the cost of other necessities of life, are not so high as in the east. Every pound is brought from the islands in American vessels. Steamship lines are given the business; the passenger trade is improved. American workmen receive employment; American railroads get the freight. Free sugar trade with the Hawaiian islands brings much more money into this country every year than the amount of revenue that would be collected therefrom if duties were imposed."

Our Trade with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In view of the pending commercial treaty with Mexico, the official statistics of trade between Mexico and this country are being compiled by the bureau of statistics, are probably interesting. The total value of goods imported into this country from Mexico in the last fiscal year was $19,000,000, the duties thereon, $1,000,000, about $6,000,000 was specie, averaging about $8,500,000 for merchandise. Of this amount about $3,250,000 represents the cattle, hides and skins, and $1,000,000 represents the ores. We imported 7,000,000 pounds of coffee free of duty, valued at $1,820,000, and $1,000,000 worth of hides and skins, also in the free list. Half of the [illegible] upon which duty was paid, was but little less than $2,250,000. The imports of fruits, 20,000 pounds, to the United States, came more than twenty thousand dollars; vegetables, $50,000; [illegible] thousand dollars; breadstuffs, $10,000; nuts, $50,000; precious stones, $75,000; fruit, $10,000; and lead, $45,000. The value of exports to Mexico was $15,800,000, and the list is much larger than the list of our imports from that country. Iron and steel lead the list; value nearly $500,000. Cotton manufactures and [illegible] $1,000,000 comes next, with a value of $250,000; breadstuffs and provisions, $300,000; wood, lumber and furniture about $1,500,000. The value of living animals sent into Mexico was $100,000. We sent to Mexico about as much sugar as we took away and almost three times as much tobacco. The value of sewing machines and railway cars exported from this country was nearly $900,000, and of kerosene oil about $.250,000; while gunpowder amounting to about the same value was sent over the line. Of the exports of paper and stationery from the United States and $150,000 worth of boots, shoes and harness. The balance of trade against this country with Mexico is considerable. We pay $3 per day. An American refiner can never compete with Chinamen on even terms."

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"That is false," said Mr. Spreckles. "There is as much difference between Chinese sugar and Sandwich Island sugar as between a negro and white man. Supposing I bought the custom officers in San Francisco, the officers on the islands and the steamship lines to join inside breaking the law, I would be instantly detected. The Lloyds in London keep a commercial register. A reporter and only [illegible] the movements of steamers, but the character of their cargo, and it would be

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Without the fact being instantly known."

"What about the charge that you pay the Central Pacific R. R. Co. a bonus of about $2,500,000 per annum to put up rates on eastern sugars, so as to compel refiners to locate on the Pacific coast?"

"That statement is a downright lie. I never paid the railroads a bonus for any purpose. The Central Pacific and other roads long ago fixed a rate of 1½ cents per pound for sugar from here to San Francisco. The eastern refiners complained, and the rate was reduced to one cent per pound. Sugar can never be shipped one pound of sugar at that rate, and the railroads subsequently raised the rate to two cents. These roads receive large revenue for freight on my sugar, but I have never paid them a cent to make or unmake a rate. My free sugars cost the consumer in San Francisco more than the consumer in eastern cities pays for the imported sugar. Labor, fuel, everything is dearer in California than in eastern states. Commission merchants, middle men and retail dealers, all expect large profits. Sugars there, in comparison with the cost of other necessities of life, are not so high as in the east. Every pound is brought from the islands in American vessels. Steamship lines are given the business; the passenger trade is improved. American workmen receive employment; American railroads get the freight. Free sugar trade with the Hawaiian islands brings much more money into this country every year than the amount of revenue that would be collected therefrom if duties were imposed."

Our Trade with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In view of the pending commercial treaty with Mexico, the official statistics of trade between Mexico and this country are being compiled by the bureau of statistics, are probably interesting. The total value of goods imported into this country from Mexico in the last fiscal year was $19,000,000, the duties thereon, $1,000,000, about $6,000,000 was specie, averaging about $8,500,000 for merchandise. Of this amount about $3,250,000 represents the cattle, hides and skins, and $1,000,000 represents the ores. We imported 7,000,000 pounds of coffee free of duty, valued at $1,820,000, and $1,000,000 worth of hides and skins, also in the free list. Half of the [illegible] upon which duty was paid, was but little less than $2,250,000. The imports of fruits, 20,000 pounds, to the United States, came more than twenty thousand dollars; vegetables, $50,000; [illegible] thousand dollars; breadstuffs, $10,000; nuts, $50,000; precious stones, $75,000; fruit, $10,000; and lead, $45,000. The value of exports to Mexico was $15,800,000, and the list is much larger than the list of our imports from that country. Iron and steel lead the list; value nearly $500,000. Cotton manufactures and [illegible] $1,000,000 comes next, with a value of $250,000; breadstuffs and provisions, $300,000; wood, lumber and furniture about $1,500,000. The value of living animals sent into Mexico was $100,000. We sent to Mexico about as much sugar as we took away and almost three times as much tobacco. The value of sewing machines and railway cars exported from this country was nearly $900,000, and of kerosene oil about $.250,000; while gunpowder amounting to about the same value was sent over the line. Of the exports of paper and stationery from the United States and $150,000 worth of boots, shoes and harness. The balance of trade against this country with Mexico is considerable. We pay $3 per day. An American refiner can never compete with Chinamen on even terms."

"It is charged that you bring in free of duty from the islands sugars that are carried there from China," said the correspondent.

"That is false," said Mr. Spreckles. "There is as much difference between Chinese sugar and Sandwich Island sugar as between a negro and white man. Supposing I bought the custom officers in San Francisco, the officers on the islands and the steamship lines to join inside breaking the law, I would be instantly detected. The Lloyds in London keep a commercial register. A reporter and only [illegible] the movements of steamers, but the character of their cargo, and it would be

IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BRING CHINESE SUGARS TO HONOLULU

Without the fact being instantly known."

"What about the charge that you pay the Central Pacific R. R. Co. a bonus of about $2,500,000 per annum to put up rates on eastern sugars, so as to compel refiners to locate on the Pacific coast?"

"That statement is a downright lie. I never paid the railroads a bonus for any purpose. The Central Pacific and other roads long ago fixed a rate of 1½ cents per pound for sugar from here to San Francisco. The eastern refiners complained, and the rate was reduced to one cent per pound. Sugar can never be shipped one pound of sugar at that rate, and the railroads subsequently raised the rate to two cents. These roads receive large revenue for freight on my sugar, but I have never paid them a cent to make or unmake a rate. My free sugars cost the consumer in San Francisco more than the consumer in eastern cities pays for the imported sugar. Labor, fuel, everything is dearer in California than in eastern states. Commission merchants, middle men and retail dealers, all expect large profits. Sugars there, in comparison with the cost of other necessities of life, are not so high as in the east. Every pound is brought from the islands in American vessels. Steamship lines are given the business; the passenger trade is improved. American workmen receive employment; American railroads get the freight. Free sugar trade with the Hawaiian islands brings much more money into this country every year than the amount of revenue that would be collected therefrom if duties were imposed."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Only Eleven Additional Names Added to the Cimbria Survivors.

Return of the Steamers from a Fruitless Search.

THE EMPEROR'S BROTHER DEAD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A special from Hamburg says: The Cimbria had eight boats, four large and four smaller ones. These could not possibly accommodate the 477 people aboard, even if they had had ample time to embark. The large boats have been known, on a pinch, to hold 40 men, and the smaller boats perhaps 30 or 30 men, so that at most only 280 persons could have got into the boats. There was no time to rig rafts or other contrivances of any kind. There was no time to get half the boats afloat. The boats always contained a supply of fresh water, and barrels of bread are kept ready in case of emergency. The crew are drilled for action in times of accident and go to their fixed place when necessity occurs. Each boat has a mast and sail of sails, so that its crew would not entirely depend on the oars. The boats are strongly made and could stand a great deal of rough weather. Passengers missing, 363; passengers known to be safe, 98; crew missing, 71; crew known to be safe, 28; missing all told, 434; safe as far as known, 98. This is as far as the lists go and makes the whole number on board 497 instead of 477. The slight discrepancy with the figures given in the press dispatches leads to the hope that more names of saved may yet be received.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—J. F. H. Meyer, agent for the Hamburg-American line, says he could not understand why the Sultan did not pick up some of the boats of the Cimbria. He thought it very strange indeed that not a person saved other than those already heard from. He thought it probable from the dispatches that not more than two boats got away from the Cimbria. The large proportion of sailors saved, he thought, was due to the better knowledge of swimming and holding to any floating piece of wreck. He was confident that many more lives would have been saved if the vessel had remained on an even keel. All the antiquated boats could have been saved, he believed, if the Sultan remained on the spot. When she arrived that she had been in collision with a steamer, probably the Cimbria. If, he said, the Capt. of the Sultan suspected he had been in collision with the Cimbria he must have known hundreds of lives were in peril. He knew that she was an emigrant vessel, and why did he not stop and search? Simply because he thought the cabin passengers, seven were saved. They were one flight of stairs from the deck, and had a better chance of escape than the steerage passengers, who were two flights down. Three women were saved, Mrs. Allendorf, of the cabin, and Mrs. Pfeifer Rolf and Miss Spreet, of the steerage. George Asgaard and Karl Hansen Kommer, both in the second cabin, are among the missing, are well known throughout Germany as "The Nightingales." They sang south German songs. They were killed at once. Kommer engaged them three months ago. He showed their photographs to many sympathizing friends last evening. George Rosenberg, a child of 5 years, and his sister were in Bibarach, Wurtemburg. Katinka, who was 19 years of age and very pretty, sang before the empress of Austria at Ischia. When the empress left Ischia Augusta was 14. The brother played either accompaniment to his sister's singing.

The cargo of the Cimbria consisted of miscellaneous foreign merchandise, and was very valuable. The vessel was insured, partly by insurances with Lloyd Line, and partly by insurance companies.

Inquires were made at docks in Hoboken by parties who expected friends on the Cimbria. The Hoboken, of the same line, was in the dock, preparing to sail next Thursday. One of her officers said there was a strong possibility that some of the boats of the Cimbria had been picked up by sailing vessels, and taken to channel ports, where they will soon be heard from.

THE PLACE OF COLLISION

Was in the ocean highway much frequented by all kinds of vessels. The second officer of the Cimbria, F. Earlowe, he said, was a single man, who had been over ten years on the line. He was glad to learn that the Chippewa Line vessels had not been left by the earlier steamer, but for the illness of one of their party, which delayed their embarkation.

The Cimbria lies in 21 feet of water. Three boats were launched and sank.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23.—The steamer Cimbria stands upright. Her topyards are just visible at low tide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The office of the Hamburg-American line received the following dispatch this morning from Hamburg: Our steamship Hansar has returned to Cuxhaven. She saw no trace of the Cimbria from a rudder. She saw no trace of the Cimbria five miles northeast of Borkum lightship, with head to the northwest. The topsail yards were above water. Saw

NO TRACE OF SURVIVORS,

Or bodies, although the weather was clear. Inquired at Borkum lightship, where nothing was known about any boats containing persons being saved. Same as the Hansar spoke to the pilot of Borkum lightship, who reported that he saw no trace of the Cimbria.

Rushed into the courts, renewed the contest in another form, and finally carried the case by appeal to the supreme court of Louisiana, to reverse a victory obtained in this new mode of hostility and attack upon the power and authority of the United States, and their rights of one which are firmly based upon the same.—*The Century.*

PRESS PITS.

A London dentist uses a small incandescent carbon lamp to illuminate the cavity of the mouth during operations. The light is reflected by a concave mirror worn on the forehead. It is said that no more would be required for Talmage's facial cavity.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A New York paper has a theory that insane patients should be put to farming. Nice idea, very genial. Trying to build a fence that a cow can't get over has, indeed, a most soothing effect on a person's mind.—*Boston Post.*

The judge sent him up for three months. "But, your honor," he objected, "this is only a simple drunk." "No, sir," replied the district justice, gently; "your offense is an aggravated one; you were a deserter when you went to make your afternoon calls on New Year's day. I have let you off easy."—*Puck.*

"Why do women so often wander aimlessly in the nearly solitude of the dead past, breaking down the forever gone?" asks a correspondent, and we give it up unless it be that she hopes by ransacking the dead past to find that in the wreck of the past there is said dead past she may find something suitable to work up into a rag carpet.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

REPARTEE AND BATHOS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court is a bad place for a pretentious display of legal learning, or a flourish of oratory. The most successful advocates who practice at the bar are those whose style is the most condensed and lucid, and who never travel away from the essential matter in controversy. They no doubt remember the anecdote of Chief Justice Marshall—one anecdote, by the way, which has been tacked on to many eminent judges, but which Marshall's biographers claim as belonging to him. A pompous and bellowing barrister was trying to argue a case before the court, when the chief justice interrupted him and said, "Mr. C., I think this is unnecessary. There is no question which a court, constituted as this is, may be presumed to know."

Not always, even in recent times, however, have the lawyers contented themselves with the exercise of common sense and direct logic which judges like to hear. Now and then the court is forced to listen to flights of rhetoric which bring pair amused and half impatient looks to the faces of the justices. Once, for example, is a specimen of florid eloquence with which, not many years ago, a lawyer opened his brief in an important suit in the supreme court. The brief is still shown as a curiosity in the office of the clerk of the court:

"Great it pleases the court: When the bonnie blue flag went down before the star spangled banner, and that glorious emblem of 'the union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws,' again waved in triumph

From Maine's dark pines and crags of snow
To where magnolias breeze blow,

It was fondly hoped that civil strife and contention were at an end, and that peace, quiet and repose had returned to bless the land.

"But these were

Hopes which but allured to fly;
They were fadeed, but
Joys that vanished whilst we sipped.'

"For scarcely had the roar of artillery ceased, and the smoke of battle cleared off, and scarcely had the ink became dry on the parchments of pardon which fell from the executive hand,

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa,"

Before some

'Of the last few, who, vainly brave,'

And who would theoretically, merely,

'Die for the cause they could not save,'

Rushed into the courts, renewed the contest in another form, and finally carried the case by appeal to the supreme court of Louisiana, to reverse a victory obtained in this new mode of hostility and attack upon the power and authority of the United States, and their rights of one which are firmly based upon the same."—*The Century.*

ENGLAND.

Excitement Over the Irish Revelations.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—There is no doubt whatever that the further evidence now in the possession of the government will enable it to arrest the persons who committed the murder of Frederick Cavendish and Burke. The informer, [illegible] Carey, recently sentenced to penal servitude for life, will be lodged in a jail before the month is out. It is understood, in return for the information given the authorities, will receive a free pardon and £5000. Excitement, almost amounting to consternation, prevails throughout the city. Well known members of the Irish national league are unqualifiedly denounced. Strong efforts are being made to get upon their organization, protesting that while open and advised revolutionary action is the basis of their organization, it is not recognized, by approval or toleration, the agents of secret crime. The Fenian brotherhood deny that Farrell ever was a member of that body, while many persons acquainted with the antecedents of the informant, say that they would not hang a dog on his testimony, and that he would say any [illegible] himself and those around him for a drink. The [illegible] town council, however, seem to be in earnest and their confidence would lead to the supposition that they have strong evidence, circumstantial if not positive to sustain their charges.

English Notes of Interest.

Mrs Litton, the actress, is dangerously ill.

Forster, recently chief secretary for Ireland, has received a letter containing a threat to blow up his residence.

The Briton Ferry, Wales, iron works are stopped. One hundred persons are out of employment.

A special corps of Irish detectives are watching suspected persons here. It is believed in consequence of the information obtained at the investigations in Dublin.

IRELAND.

Exposing the Workings of the Assassination Society.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—At the hearing of the charges of conspiracy in the police court yesterday, Farrell, the informer, proceeded: He met Mullet, Hanlon, Regan, Smith and Maloney. He told Carley he did not know what he was brought there for. Mullet said that after a short time the police would take place convenient to the chapel. He told him to stand on the opposite side, and if he considered the policeman was going to arrest any of them to shoot, and if not he was not to interfere with him. The intended victim was Barrett, foreman of the jury in the Hynes case. Mullet was to give an example to the others by killing the first man. Carley had no money to attack Barrett. He (witness) stayed there from five and went away at twenty minutes past five. A short time before his arrest he met Hanlon in a house and showed him the summons, charging him (witness) with being implicated in the murder of Field. He (witness) said the summons did not be in possession of such information. Hanlon told him Joe Brady, Daniel Delaney and Tim Kelly were in Westmoreland street. Brady went outside, and took a car to Scott's, Frederick street. Hanlon walked beside Field and Tim Kelly in front of him. Hanlon put a white handkerchief around his neck in order that he would be known to Brady and Kelly. Brady caught hold of Field, and Field made a blow at him with an umbrella. Brady knocked Field down and stabbed him several times whilst he was on the ground. There were three young men on the road. One of them wanted to interfere, but the others would not allow him. After Field had been stabbed, Brady and Kelly jumped on a car. When Kelly got on the car he lost his hat. Miles Kavanaugh, of Townsend street, drove the car. On being cross-examined by Killen, witness said no order for assassination had ever been received from fenians. The orders used to be given from the assassination society. Joseph Mullet was the man responsible for this conspiracy. He (witness) would never be here if he was connected only with the fenian society. From the fenians this assassination society was established. He had been duped and deceived into this assassination society by Carley. He said Joseph Brady was repeatedly at the meetings. He (witness) was growing sick of the whole business. He said it was a sham and deception, and good only for those who lived by it. He knew only a mile about the society compared to some of those in the dock. During the seven or eight years he had been in the society it was not always alive. Sometimes they had no places of meeting. It was never dead, however, and for three years he used to obey instructions.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The *Times* says: It is evident Saturday's proceedings in Dublin unveiled a conspiracy to murder executive officers, although the secrets of the prosecution thus far have been kept with praiseworthy discretion. It is not believed counsel for the prosecution has begun with the strongest part of the case, and it will probably be protracted several weeks.

SCOTLAND.

Fiendish Feelings at their Work of Extermination.

GLASGOW, Jan. 21.—The largest gasometer here exploded to-night. Eight persons were injured. The greater portion of South Glasgow was left in darkness, and a panic was partly caused in consequence. Subsequently a shed belonging to the Caledonia Railroad company was blown up. The explosion is supposed to be the work of Fenians. A soldier has only picked up on the bank of the Forth and Clyde canal a tin box, which exploded on an attempt being made to open it. Two persons were injured.

GERMANY.

Death of Emperor Wilhelm's only remaining Brother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Berlin special says: At two o'clock it is afternoon Prince Carl, the emperor's only remaining brother, died in Berlin palace. The emperor was informed at 11 o'clock of his brother's approaching end and went to him, staying for a long time and weeping, until led away by order of the physicians. A half past one the emperor and empress visited the dying prince in order to talk with him and to hold a consultation, but the weak condition of the dying man prevented the taking of it. Court Pastor Kougel was prayed with their majesties at the bedside, during which time Prince Carl died. The emperor returned to his palace, crushed with grief. Much anxiety is felt for the aged emperor, whose sorrow at the loss of his brother, four years younger than himself, may have serious consequences.

In consequence of the death of Prince Charles, the festivities in honor of the silver wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William have been abandoned.

The Duke of Prince Charles has cast a gloom over the city. Flags are everywhere at half mast. The emperor is very much affected.

FRANCE.

Electing a Successor to Louis Blanc.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—At the election to-day for a successor to Louis Blanc in the chamber of deputies, Bourgeoville received 3301 votes, Englehard 2740, M. Feray 1169, Allegaus, workingman's candidate, 867, Lisbonne, reporter, 152, and some scattering votes. Only 7778 out of 11,900 on the register voted. Second ballot will be necessary.

Favoring American Meat.

The committee of academic de science favor the American proposal for a common meridian for all nations.

EGYPT.

Fears of an Insurrection in Soudan.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 22.—Great anxiety is felt at the khin respecting the position of affairs in Soudan. Telegrams have reached a depot at Karkon. They cross the White Nile daily opposite Cana.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—The acting French diplomatic agent has communicated to the Egyptian ministry a protest against the abolition of the joint control. The document is temporarily worded. Boedif, formerly French controller of receipts.

Nubar Pasha has been appointed member of the commission for united judicial reform.

ITALY.

Opening the Exhibition of Fine Arts.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The internal exhibition of fine arts was opened to-day by the king and queen, accompanied by the prince of Naples and attended by a splendid court.

PANAMA.

Big Reward for Arrest of Thieves.

PANAMA, Jan. 22.—The railroad company have offered $10,000 reward for the recovery of the $50,000 belonging to the United States government and the capture of the thieves.

Bull Fighting.

New Year's day was duly celebrated with the usual amount of bull fighting. The bulls were triumphant, killing two men and dangerously wounding several others.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamer Picardie Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The General Transatlantic Co's steamer, Labrador, Captain Berry, which sailed from New York January 13, has arrived here. She brings the crew of the French steamer Picardie, which sunk at sea last week. The Picardie, Captain Poitier, sailed from New York January 3d. She was spoken January 13th and 17th in distress, having lost her rudder. The Labrador came up with her before the 17th and began towing her into port. After towing her a week she was compelled to abandon her, towing previously taken off all her passengers, officers and crew. The Picardie soon afterwards sunk.

Rough Experience of a Steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The steamer Creighton, from Leith, December 18th, for New York, and which put back to Greenock with cargo shifted, sailing again January 11th, has again returned to the Clyde. She had her decks swept, steering gear demolished, and bulwarks smashed, and fifteen feet of water in the hold. Fifty sheep and ponies were washed overboard.

Ship Sunk off the Coast of Portugal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Lisbon dispatch says the ship Kearsarge sunk off that place. Eight drowned.

Steamer Alpin in a Dangerous Position.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The Spanish steamer Alpin is ashore, but will probably be floated. A part of the cargo was thrown overboard.

Atlantic Gales.

The ship Cleopatra lost three men on the passage from New York. Several vessels arriving show the effects of the Atlantic gales.

To Jail for Stealing Hair.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The dignity of human hair—the pride of woman, as the advertisements tell us—seems to have received a rude blow at Birmingham. A German named L. ine was sentenced there recently to six months' imprisonment for stealing 87 pounds of Swedish human hair from his employer, valued at £400, or about £5 a pound. It appeared that

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

Comparison of figures of population shows at a glance how much more substantial is the "backing" of Portland than that of San Francisco. Portland is the business center for a population of about three hundred thousand, and its population is about thirty thousand, including East Portland and counting Chinese. Thus it will be seen that it contains about one-tenth of the population of the country. San Francisco is the business center of a country whose population is about twelve hundred thousand, and its population including Chinese is about two hundred and seventy-five thousand—more than one-fifth of the whole population of its tributary country. And it may be said in favor of Portland that it is upon the eve of still larger connections through railroad building, while the field of San Francisco is contracted by every mile of track built on the coast. In the effort to secure the commerce of the Pacific ocean Portland will have this advantage over San Francisco. The distance between the great ports of China and Japan and Portland is several hundred miles less than between the same ports and San Francisco and we can always furnish return cargoes of lumber, which is in great demand. And in her much-abused, abundant rains Oregon has an advantage over California which it is not possible to estimate. If our climate is less "glorious," it can always be depended upon and harvests always follow seed time.

Advice to young men is a common and a very cheap article, but ...m a man so distinguished and so full of years and experience as the Hon Hannibal Hamlin talks to the boys, they ought to listen. In a recent address before the students of Colby university, he advised the students to devote more time to vigorous practice of extempore speaking. It would be well for Oregon boys to follow Mr Hamlin's advice. We are sadly lacking in good speakers. Some man blew the 'gift of gab but usually the good debater and orator acquired his ability by practice in his earlier years. The schoolboy who shirks the declamation does himself a great wrong. He should prepare carefully for this exercise, and develop whatever of oratical ability there is in him. As a result, he may not, like Hannibal Hamlin, hold gub'ic office for 47 years, become representative, senator, vice president and minister plenipotentiary, but should he become a lawyer, politician or statesman, he will find his skill and ...ainess as a debater and ready speaker of the utmost value and importance. But even if the boy intends to become a butcher, a baker or a candle stick maker, the advice of the venerable Hannibal Hamlin should not be lightly considered. There is seldom a man who has the ability to stand up in a crowd and calmly and clearly express his views who is not a leader in the community where he lives.

Professor Sumner, of Yale college, in a recent address before the Civil Service Reform Association of Rochester, effectively met the argument that the reform proposed is "undemocratic." They who allege this he says proceed on the sentimental notion that all men are absolutely equal. But the fact is that all men are only equal "before the law"—our free government theory requires only that all men have the same opportunity, but their differences in natural capacity will inevitably result in their varying success. Therefore the government has the right to protect itself and secure the best talent possible for its civil service by applying tests to which all may subject themselves, test which will in the long run sift out the most capable for appointment.

It is announced that ex Governor St John of Kansas, having concluded his executive functions, is about to make a tour of the United States to preach the doctrines of prohibition. The Providence *Journal* (rep.) says: It might have been supposed that the result of an attempt to enforce a stringent law beyond the sentiment of the people, which had resulted in a reaction to extreme license, and with such an example of political effect as to give Kansas a democratic governor with 60 000 republican majority, would have been a warning that the practical conditions must be considered in questions of social reform *by* political action as well as abstract theories however just and beneficent."

Major Victor Trevitt, of The Dalles, who is reported dying at San Francisco came across the plains to Oregon in 1851. He was a printer by trade, and worked at the business for some time after his arrival in Oregon. About twenty years ago he went to The Dalles, where he has lived the greater part of the time since. He was elected senator for Wasco county in 1866, and served four years. For men in the state have been more patriotic than The age is about 55 years. He served in the Mexican war, and came to Oregon from Ohio.

We have not seen the report of the chief of engineers, which recommends appropriations for improvement of rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year; but we see by a person who has seen it that it recommends $500,000 for the locks at the cascades of the Columbia. It is therefore regarded as improbable that the amount asked for in Representative George's bill was no more than $50,000. Very likely it was for the full amount recommended by the chief of engineers.

The report furnished by a correspondent of THE OREGONIAN at Iaquina bay that work had been suspended on the tunnels and grades of the Oregon Pacific railroad was erroneous. It probably grew out of the fact that work had been partially stopped for two or three days on account of bad weather. Work is now progressing as usual, and with an increased force.

Already this year, immigration has begun to pour into southern Oregon. Just as soon as people can get into the Rogue River valley by rail, immigrants will go in by the hundreds. The climate is the finest on the Pacific coast—more; point them California, and less moist than western Oregon.

The Boston *Post* reports that one hundred divorces were granted in a single day at Seattle W T, recently and adds that the judge was badding for re election and made sure of two hundred votes. This kind of falsehood may be funny but its wit is not apparent.

The work of purifying the body social still goes on at the N P R R front. A crowd put the angel plumage on Dick the Barber and "Ohio Dan" Saturday night. Its terrible but its the only thing to be done.

Train robbers don't find it so easy to work trains on the Pacific coast as in the east. The failure on the Central Pacific yesterday is the third on the coast and no attempt has ever been fully successful.

MEETING NOTICE.

Father Matthew T. A. & B. Society.—Members are hereby notified to meet in their hall this Tuesday morning at 8 o clock to attend funeral of Thos. Tierney dece'sed. By order of President.
W. B. SIBEY Rec'y

Births, Marriages and death notices fifty cents each insertion. Obituary notices and resolutions of condolence ten cents per line.
Transient advertising payable in advance.

DIED.

In this city, Jan 21 Mrs. A. J. Finley
The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 o clock A M from residence 250 Ninth street. Funeral private.

In this city on Saturday evening January 20 Mrs. Henrietta Ellison Failing widow of Josiah Failing. Funeral services at her late residence corner Fifth and Yamhill streets on Tuesday 23d inst. at 10 o clock A M.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT (LOT 84x100). HOUSE CONtains 4 rooms, and is hard finished; good location Sixth street between Jackson and Lincoln. Inquire at No 18 First street, cor B street.

LOST

A LOCKET WITH CAMEO SETTING. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Pine street Coffee House.

BOARD ROOMS.

LARGE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for rent, with alcove, with or without board suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen three minutes walk from postoffice. Terms reasonable. Address "Board" this office.

WANT TO BUY.

ONE OR TWO LOTS FACING EAST AND South on South Park or next to and the cricket ground, either with or without improvements. Must price and exact locali Address S, th Portland P O box 66 city.

CAPITAL BATHS, OFF LADD'S BANK.

TO RENT.

A COTTAGE HOUSE 3 ROOMS AND PANTRY on Lincoln street near South Front. For terms of sale for sale Possession immediately. Rent paid apply to F J DEAN Room 4 Ramsby Block Over First and C streets.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

AS YOU GO UP MORRISON STREET AND look for McBreen just west of Third. New stock Crockery and Glassware. Goods on installment plan to responsible parties.

TACOMA.

Some Choice Lots for sale at the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the installment plan. FERRY, WHITE & RIGGEN.

OUR SHIPPING LAWS.

Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox.

The following extracts are from a speech on our shipping laws delivered in the house of representatives by Mr. S. S. Cox.

It is beyond doubt that the origin of our navigation laws was a navigation of slavery. New England was engaged in shipping and in transporting and selling slaves to the south. She desired to hold the monopoly of that trade. This she procured for a period by the stipulation of the time for the abolition of the slave trade in 1808. The compact was comp sted by the navigation laws of 1790 and 1792. Tonnage dues and imports gave to the American the entire commerce and prohibited foreign shipowners from engaging in our trade. Again in 1816, 1817 and 1820, the odious British navigation laws against which our fathers rebelled were re-enacted by congress. Every discrimination possible was made against foreigners.

These laws, whose origin is found in the horrors of the middle passage and whose history is a part of the most disgraceful experience of our country have ceased to protect American shipping. Although there is an apparent concurrence by all the commercial powers in the abolition of these navigation laws reserved the right to differ. They prefer some modes to others. Besides it is a question since burdens now sought to be removed existed when shipping interests were prosperous, whether their removal will revive those interests. There is so much contrariety of opinion between those interested that it is a wonder that a system of legislation has been made to some partial and ineffectual relief.

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF SHIPPING.

Indeed, the profession of these laws by the whirligig and ravages of time is given to the foreigner, to the Briton. We drive to him the carrying of our products and property to and from, with largesses of freight and fare and forbid our own folks from enjoying even a share in the hundred and odd millions which our laws transfer out of our pockets and into the pockets of the foreigner. Is this to be done to protect our shipbuilder, it fails, if it be done to protect our shipowner it fails. The owner, if he would build here, must build at a ratio less of twenty five or thirty per cent. If he would buy, he must buy those only that built. Those builder and owner are burdened by the obliging of that old man of the sea, iron. If we can build as cheap as abroad we need no protection if we cannot build as cheap here as abroad who can afford to buy? The sea is open field. Where the question fails to him who can procure his vessel in the best market.

ALSO

This open competition, as to purchase and use of ships of all kinds, have changed or ought to change, the laws which govern our marine. The laws of shipment and sale are not adapted to present condition. Those laws suited sail, not iron or steam. As soon think of returning to the stage coach and footmen for land conveyance, as the idea that of the Equipment or junk of the Chinese for sea transportation as to run the ocean fleet of to-day under the ancient laws. Nay, as well think of discarding the new modes of reckoning time for the wooden gnomides of the early Crusader, with its petty 1200 tonnage and its little subsidy.

Thus the very causes which produced our discussions are now obsolete, inoperative as the wars trade itself. The very model upon which our navigation laws were moulded has been shattered, and our shipping to-day, with all these conditions, laws and prohibitions, are as useless and misunderstanding as the "fat weed that pots on Lethe's wharf."

The census reports our marvelous opulence in flesh and flesh, in mines and mill. We are producers of food for ourselves and mankind, oil, gold, silver, and coal, and railroads beyond the wildest dreams. Yet with the wealth of mines and wheat and barley, yet we are so poor that the $700,000,000 of the carrying trade, whose Pactolian current should be ours, is turned from us. At the end of the fiscal year 1802 we had a tonnage of 1,424,337 tons. Of business, of which 1,269,264 was in the foreign carrying trade, figures which show a decrease in one year of 43,000 tons. Yet the counting trade grew and railroad transportation leaps. In ten years from 1871 to 1881 the nation of railroad leaped up from 60,293 to 104,-993, and exports from our farms more than quadrupled. Export has grown wonderfully, but your railroad magnate is petted by bonuses, and your shipbuilding chartered. He may own a railroad and not hide his property under a foreign flag. He may ask aid from his fellow citizens, but your owner must cringe down below the hatchway while the Spanish flag of blood and gold or the British union-jack or the Norwegian or Genoa ensign flout over his dishonorable property.

It is notorious that not a little of foreign tonnage is owned by Americans. Thus, even in watch it is hidden, by mortgage, is explained in the testimony. The old Star Line between Antwerp and the United States is also largely owned in Pennsylvania. Their ships are building on the Meuse. They asked proposals from our ship-builders, and found them fifteen per cent more than the foreign shipbuilders. Now mind they proposed to build for foreign flags. In fact the best part of the capital of our country employed in shipping or ship using is under alien flags.

THE TRUE REMEDY

If it be said again that the repeal of the navigation laws will destroy our shipyards, we reply that there is nothing on our stocks of much general consequence in iron ship-building and since the business will not remunerate without subsidy s or bounties or general taxes on all the people for one interest, let us try the experiment which other nations have tried successfully namely buy abroad since we cannot build at home.

If it be argued that to become a great many poor ships are built in England those are the ships we would buy if we could. Undoubtedly there are many poor carriages built in England. We are at liberty to inspect and value them. Only the best are kept vehicles to be used on the water. When we do import carriages we import the best. The Americans are not fools. Can the buyer of a horse or a ship beware. Why should not trade and labor be left a little to natural laws? Are there not regulations more powerful than congress can make? Repeal burdens and restrictions, stop obstruction, practice non-intervention—these are maxims only the more radical and ...some than the natural prescripts which ordain them.

Why not allow the merchant if he thinks he can do it to get his ship abroad and try at least to rank it? He will not charge the treasury for his failure and loss.

In time, as in Germany the ownership leads to repair and repair to building. The number of shipyards and workshops increases and the ...onnage leaps up under this impulse. That which seemed a small and need becomes a mighty one. The nation has tried the free ship experiment but the United States, and we are lowest to-day in our proportionate share of the tonnage of the world. No, one can say it is a failure until it is tried. All other schemes—and especially its opposite protection or slavery—have been tried and failed. The commercial navigation of Great Britain not to speak of Germany France Italy and Norway is supreme logic for the trial of the experiment. Germany is the best illustration she has not as good coal and iron as we have but she began to buy her ships on the Clyde, as we might have done a score of years ago. She is now building her own iron steamships. She builds now more than she buys. She has never subsidized. Her tonnage in 1866–67, when ours began to decline, was but 156,000 tons last year she had 950 800 cons in eleven years dropped from 4 400 000 to 2 000 000 and all the great increase was lost.

Last week I read that a new steel steamship the Eagle of 5960 tons was turned out for our trade from the Vulcan Works at Stettin, warranted for the safety of 1 200 passengers, with steel life-boats and steamy steering-gear, and, a refinement in the observal of her engines in seven seconds. Her prowth has been in from screw steamers, which she began to buy 1866 and did not afford to want this phlegmatic people, for her own shipyards to arise but began to repair in the blacksmith shops and little foundries of her free towns and now where the little furnace glowed at night engines are made to taste the ocean fit her wildest tempest!

Even Japan has a fleet of fifty-seven iron steamers, and China leaves on leggard and unprogressive as she is, has a fleet of half that many years—is worth more than a century of our experience.

Twenty years ago Norway and Sweden traded with us and had but 10 000 tons in the trade now they have 800,000. The Viking is abroad and we are unpaid y looking on. Everybody is making money out of our carrying and commerce but ourselves. What would it that come in the largest carrying trade of any nation, since we do not do the work? It adds to the humiliation.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT (LOT 84x100). HOUSE CONtains 4 rooms, and is hard finished; good location Sixth street between Jackson and Lincoln. Inquire at No 18 First street, cor B street.

LOST

A LOCKET WITH CAMEO SETTING. A liberal reward will be paid for return to Pine street Coffee House.

BOARD ROOMS.

LARGE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for rent, with alcove, with or without board suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen three minutes walk from postoffice. Terms reasonable. Address "Board" this office.

WANT TO BUY.

ONE OR TWO LOTS FACING EAST AND South on South Park or next to and the cricket ground, either with or without improvements. Must price and exact locali Address S, th Portland P O box 66 city.

CAPITAL BATHS, OFF LADD'S BANK.

TO RENT.

A COTTAGE HOUSE 3 ROOMS AND PANTRY on Lincoln street near South Front. For terms of sale for sale Possession immediately. Rent paid apply to F J DEAN Room 4 Ramsby Block Over First and C streets.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

AS YOU GO UP MORRISON STREET AND look for McBreen just west of Third. New stock Crockery and Glassware. Goods on installment plan to responsible parties.

TACOMA.

Some Choice Lots for sale at the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the installment plan. FERRY, WHITE & RIGGEN.

NEW TO-DAY.

San Francisco—Dr. Montgomery and Sutter Sts.

JESSUP & SON.

TEETH.

ARTIFICIAL WHITE DENTA DETENTION on Gold Platina Silver, Aluminite Gum Celluloid Porcelain etc., at moderate prices.

Gold Fillings with Restoratives, Platina and Gold Cement. Diamond Cement, the color of natural teeth.

JESSUP & SONS'

PATENT GOLD CROWNS.

Portland—Corner First and Salmon Sts.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

Stonecutters, Carpenters and Contractors' Tools:

Derricks, Iron, Steel, Scow, Horses, Wagon, Buggy and Harness, etc., etc.

We are instructed by Messrs. Chinnock Holmes & Ballantyne (on account of liquidation of copartnership) to sell by auction at the premises on M street, between First and Second streets,

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1883,

At 10 o clock A M

1 Scow 100x24 feet with Patent Capstan and 200 lbs Anchor now lying at Shaver & Wing's; 1 pair Allin shovels, picks, picks, steel crowbars, saws, striking hammers hand hammers steel drills, pinch bars chains, bolts, blocks, manilla ropes, wrecking jacks, taps and dies, rubber hose, track iron bar iron nails at less wheelbarrows trunks, bellows, break hooks 2 tire swages, set of machinery for derrick, swedish iron hooks, spikes, chisels, car wheels, bolts bands chains, hooks, double and single blocks, hammers, sledge crowbars, anvils, 1 double geocentric vise etc etc.

ALSO

1 Steam Hoist Engine 1 Hand Derrick,
Lot of Rope etc.

ALSO

1 Work Team, Wagon and Harness,
1 Horse and Buggy and Harness,
Terms of sale cash.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

Corner Lot, with residence of 7 rooms, nearly new house, hard finished throughout. Possession given immediately.

ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD.

$4,000

Will buy a nice house of 6 rooms, 1 mile from Stark street ferry—house, barn, cisterns, well; apple, plum and pear orchard. Rent cheap. Balance long time. PERRY, WHITE & RIGGEN,
Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAVILION SKATING RINK.

SKATING EVERY

Morning—for Children, from 8 to 12.
Afternoon—for Ladies and Gentlemen 2 to 5.
Evening—for all, from 7 30 to 10 P M.

Admission and use of skates, mornings and afternoons, 25c; evenings, admission 25c, use of skates 15c.

Special Attractions Saturday Evenings.

Admission Saturday evenings 50c; Ladies free, as usual. Carnival night.

Commutation and Season Tickets for sale at the ticket office.

STEPHENS & EPPERLY Props.

HAVERLY'S

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F W STECHHAN ——— Manager

Society Event—Engagement Extraordinary.

LEONARD GROVER'S COMEDY CO.

Commencing Saturday Evening, Jan. 27,

In Mr Grover's Greatest Comedy

MY SON-IN-LAW!

Produced with the Original Comedy Company, direct from New York.

NB—Notwithstanding the enormous expense attached to the above engagement, popular prices will be maintained.

Reserved Seats now on sale without extra charge at Cornelius drug store.

A

COURSE OF LECTURES

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORGAN FUND

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 23:

"PARIS AND HER MONUMENTS."

PROF. J MACMAHON.

Is Oratory a Lost Art" — REV J A GRAY
Wit and Wisdom of English Literature — DR F R MARVIN
Development Theory — PROF THOS CONDON
REV E TRUMBULL LEE
HON RUFUS MALLORY

Tickets for the Course $2 00
Tickets for Single Lecture 50
jl8d

BALLS AND PARTIES.

Grand Masquerade Ball given by the Portland Social Turn Verein at Turn Halle, Monday Ev'ng, Feb. 5.

The following PRIZES will be awarded:

1. Prize to the best mask and character, lady and gent.
2. Prize to the most elegant costume lady and gent.
3. Prize to the most original character, lady and gent.

Prizes now on exhibition at Meazrheen & Steves' bazar's jewelry store.

Members of the society securing seats will have to pay full admission.

Tickets and reserved seats at Alley Kraemer & Co's.

Positively no objectionable characters will be admitted and disgraceful maskers will not be allowed on the floor. Entrance to the hall for maskers on Yamhill street.

Grand March at 9 o clock sharp. Unmasking at 11 o clock sharp. Judges will be selected from the audience. jl8dtf

The Grand Masquerade Ball

GIVEN BY THE

PACIFIC SOCIAL CLUB,

AT MASONIC HALL

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 24th.

Six Valuable Prizes, for richest costume, best sustained and most original characters, now on exhibition at J. S. Chadbourne's, cor of First and Yamhill streets.

ADMISSION

Gentlemen Masks ... $1 00
Lady Maskers ... Free
Spectators ... 50c

Positively no disreputable characters admitted.
jl8dtf

MUSIC STORE

FOR RENT.

Booth Side Stark, near First

A wardrobe of over 200 Costumes and Fancy Dress Suits for rent at reasonable rates. MASKS at all kinds for sale. Special discount to retail trade. For price list address PIONEER MASK DEPOT P O Box No. 64 Portland Or

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

During this cold snap we are more determined than ever to SLAUGHTER our stock of

OVERCOATS, SUITS, HATS,

Heavy Underwear, Etc.,

At prices fully 20 per cent below regular rates. We purchase all our goods in

NEW YORK FOR CASH

And we can sell you low prices to the public for first-class goods.

CALL AND SEE US.

J. KOHN,

THE LEADING CLOTHIER & HATTER

Corner First and Morrison Streets.

Albert Bartsch,

STEINWAY SQ YAMHILL ST

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with a wholesale house, has had five years experience in a grocery business. A steady position the only object. Reference given. Please address W. H. F this office. jl8d3t

WANTED—$2000 ON CITY PROPERTY FOR three years, at nine (9) per cent. Apply to BURROWS, WEEKS & OLIVER 4 Washington st. Portland Or. jl8dtf

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO SALESMEN wanted to sell Singer Sewing Machines. Salary and commission paid. For particulars apply to The Singer Mfg Co. 28 Morrison st. jl8dtf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

Special rates to advertisers wanting employment.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER maid or to take care of children. Apply at Occidental hotel between 1 and 2 P M. jl8d1t

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in private family. Apply at 31 North Third corner between A and F. jl8

A YOUNG RELIABLE MAN OF GOOD EDucation wants a position as hotel clerk or as clerk in an office public or private; is at salesman in liquor or commission business. Not afraid of work. References. Address K 13 this office. jl8d3t

WANTED AN ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED young business man wants a position as bookkeeper, collector or traveling salesman for wholesale house. Is a No. 1 bookkeeper and has had several years experience on the road. Good reference given and if required. Please address H. H. this office. jl8d1t

SITUATION WANTED BY GERMAN MAN AND wife to cook and do housekeeping in city or country; several languages spoken. Address H. T. Oregonian. jl8dtf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF a house and cook for a gentleman and wife; no washing. Reference required. Apply to rooms 4 and 5, Masonic building, 107 First. No postals. Mrs. Dr. Warren. jl8dtf 8antt

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in a small family. Apply corner East Park and Market streets. jl8dtf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Inquire at No. 56 Columbia street between Third and Fourth. jl8dtf

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY TWELVE OR fifteen years old. Must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address P. O. box 544. jl8d3t

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT NEPTUNE Baths. jl8 6

WANTED TWO GOOD LADIES, ONE FOR pants and one for outstanding. Only a few industrious men need apply. Room at this office. jl8d1t

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY OF EXperience to do general housework. A good situation for the right person. Address W H, care this office. jl8d3t

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF TWO children and attend to up stairs work. Apply at 198 Morrison street before noon.

WANTED—TAILORESS—MUST BE AN EXPERienced first-class Coat Finisher, well recommended. Apply to FRIEDLANDER & CO. jl6tf

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HAND AND good fitter; steady employment and good wages to the right man. Apply to J. C. Carson, Oswego, Or. jl7 3t

WANTED—MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in working steam drills can find steady employment by applying to R. J. Jeffrey 107 First street. jl8-6

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

THE CRESCENT AND CHEAPEST

LOTS IN THE MARKET ARE IN CITY VIEW Addition, immediately adjoin the new railroad company's terminus and the heavy improvements to be made immediately by others. CHURCH & CO. For sale on installments to suit. Many purchasers. Examine plans and maps at Room 1 Sherlock block, corner Fifth and City View. Send for map and pamphlet and

jl7 PERRY, WHITE & RIGGEN

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—A COMFORTABLE AND well arranged 1½ story hard-finished house on Fourth street East, 1 cupboard, 2 rooms each closet and attic; corner lot, 50x100 feet; offered at the reduced price of $1,600; one half cash 12 months for the balance. Apply to Trullinger & Friedman 28 Morrison street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF SOME 8 rooms and kitchen, outhouses all new, every thing complete, with Mitchell's Addition lot 50x100. A decided bargain—only $2300. One-half cash, balance long time. Apply to Trullinger & Friedman, 28 Morrison street. jl8

FOR SALE.

FOUR NICE LOTS, COMPRISING A FULL HALF block of the best located residence property in Hot side addition, at $700 a lot. These lots are really cheap at $1000. Apply to Trullinger & Friedman, 28 Morrison street. jl 6tf

HOMES AND WORK IN SELLWOOD.

THOSE WISHING TO SECURE A HOME CAN do so on easy terms at the new town of Sellwood (twenty or thirty men can find work here at once. None but those wishing to secure a home need apply. A. B. STARK, Sellwood Real Estate Co. 1 O O F Temple Portland. jl6dtf

10 PER CENT PER ANNUM

CAN BE MADE ON MONEY BY BUYING one of the 2 new houses 4300 each and building some houses for rent which are in great demand. This is not hazardous but positively practical, and now being accomplished, as I can convince anyone who will take the trouble to go with me on the premises.

jl6dtm H B OATMAN

FOR SALE—FOR TEN DAYS ONLY 80 ACRES or more acres garden land, improved; near fruit land, 3 miles from city; two roads, will house and barn, one and a half miles east of Jefferson street; forty 7760 per acre; twenty acres near shops good soil 125 per acre; twenty acres four miles south of Portland $1800 also improved and unimproved property in city at prices to suit. No wild cat speculation; property that is bona fide. Don't forget these ten at 1st quarter blocks not over ten minutes from the office $600 and $900, half cash. Enquire of J. Allen 234 First street. jan4m

A FEW LOTS LEFT IN PROEBSTEL'S ADDITION to Albina. High and level. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. BURROWS, WEEKS & OLIVER, 4 Washington street. jl6tf

FOR SALE.

81 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LANDS 4 MILES from Stark street ferry. 60 of the best quality will make an excellent farm when the timber is removed. Will be sold in full view of the city of Portland. Price $65 per acre.

ALSO

2 acres of land on Mount Tabor for $60 per acre. Unimproved lands adjoining this tract for sale lately for $75 per acre. HARRISON R. OATMAN
jl6d1m N E cor Fireland Stark sts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

LOTS 7 AND 8 IN BLOCK 148 COUCH'S ADdition.

Lot 7 is west 75 feet in block 148, East Portland. Block 148 is in Riverside Homestead tract in East Portland containing 11 8 100 acres.

Also 320 acres in Washington county being one-half of Sec. 10 T 2 N R 4 W W M J McCRAKEN, Administrator W. H. Frazier, deceased.

Also lot 5 with dwelling and store in Holgate's addition to East Portland.

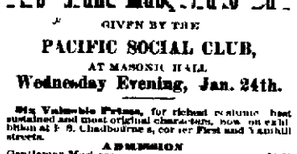
Also 10 acres, a portable tract of cleared land, with house and barn situated on the east of Mallory Avenue on O R and N railway.
jl6dawtf J. McCRAKEN

SHIPS' NOTICES.

BR. SHIP "JEANIE LANDER"—PASSAGE has been made per steamer Wasco, now discharging and will please take delivery day by day as any mercantile left on the dock after 6 o clock P M of the day of discharge will be at owner's risk and expense. Vessel at Flanders dock.

jl2d6t MEYER WILSON & CO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.



MRS. H. H. HILDEBRAND,
AND
MISS LIZZIE M. ANDERSON,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE MILLINERY,
71 Third St. (Ainsworth Building) bet. Oak and Pine, Portland, Or.

Orders from the country solicited.

Cardiff Patent Foundry Coke

NOW LANDING.

For sale by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.
jan1 Sole Importers.

FRENCH BREAD.

THIS CELEBRATED BREAD IS MADE ONLY by L. MILLER 288 Third street near Jefferson. Delivered to all parts of the city. jl6dtf

TO LET—ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM TO RENT IN PRIVATE family 248 Washington street. jl6d3t

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER, southwest corner of Alderwood East Park street. P W GILBERTS, 37 Stark street.

FOR RENT.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT Apply at 204 Fourth street, corner Harrison street. jl6d3t

TO LET

ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, ELEGANTLY furnished. Large bay windows fronting east and south 188 Sixth northwest corner of Harrison street. jl6d3t

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM WITH ALCOVE and double windows also other rooms desirably located 248 Yamhill. jl6d3t

TO RENT

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM (alcove) with modern improvements, central location. References required. Address B, P, care of Oregonian. jl6dtf

TO LET.

OWING TO REMOVAL THE OFFICES NOW occupied by Balfour Guthrie & Co in Bank of British Columbia building.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS NICELY FURnished with board in the most desirable location in the city. Apply at 282 Fourth street corner of Jefferson. jl6dtf

ROOM TO RENT.

VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM SUITABLE for 1 lady and gentleman or two gentlemen within one block of Washington street car. Apply at 230 Yamhill. jl6dtf

FOR RENT

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family one block from Postoffice. Inquire at 54 Ankeny street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT SEVENTH street, between Stark and Oak.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

$20 A MONTH.

PART OF STORE ON FRONT STREET, CORNER Taylor. jl

TO LET—IN ASTORIA.

IN THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY, the 2d and 3d stories of a large building, 40x60 feet, second story divided off into rooms, upper story one large room. Also 2 adjoining well lighted offices, also a lot piled and capped ready for building on. Long lease to responsible parties, location admirably adapted for a restaurant and lodging house. Address BARTLE & MEYER Astoria, Oregon. jl6d1t

FOR RENT

THE NEW 2-STORY BRICK BUILDING EAST side Second street, between Oak and Pine. Apply to THURMAN & WOLFE Third and F. jl6dtf

TO LET.

TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING, 100 FEET deep, on Front st., near Washington, now occupied by W. C. Noon. Enquire of S. M. LYON, on premises. jl6d

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ACTIVE, WIDEawake, smart men and women to canvass for our rapid selling books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, Cal. jl 1m

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND county in the State to sell the "Standard" book, nearly ready. Subject and title: "Beauty vindicated." Particulars free. Address, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Author of "Mrs. Fremont's new book," and "Mrs. Fremont's cheerful correspondence," Address A. ROMAN, 24 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. jl 1m

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

DENTAL.

DR. C. E. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to the new National bank building, corner First and Washington streets. jan4m

MONEY AND FRIENDS.

MRS. L. POWLAND, LATELY FROM St Francis, will give money to either of the above. Has had 12 years of successful success. Terms moderate. Rooms No. 10 Front st., opposite St. Vincent's Hospital. For particulars, inquire at Black Bros Store, 72 Morrison street. jl6dtf

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRICITY, Vapor, Hot Air and Medicated Baths at Dr. SUMMAN'S, 128 Morrison st. A competent bath woman in attendance for ladies.

BURKHARD BUILDING, Southside and Pushor, 50 and 52 Front st., offer a full line of best quality of Moore, Keene and Bacon.

COMPOUND OXYGEN—The most powerful Tonic Alterative and Vitalizer known. Treatment of the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system, and all affections of the mucous membranes. Send for our Treatise and Price List free. DR. JAMES KECK, No. 136 First street, corner Alder, Portland, Or.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of Chalmers, Holmes & Ballantyne, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having the firm must be presented before February 1, 1883, and all persons indebted to the firm must settle immediately. Payments of money due can be made at The First National Bank of Portland.

HAMILTON CHALMERS
W. F. HOLMES,
A. BALLANTYNE.

Portland Oregon, Jan. 16, 1883. jl6d1t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having this day bought out the entire interest of H. W. Tilz in the safe lock and machine business, I would say that I am prepared to do all manner of legal work in the safe and lock line, and shall still continue the safe and lock work, and ask a share of patronage. I employ first class workmen and guarantee satisfaction in all my work. Repairing steam pumps, small engines, hoisting machines etc., a specialty. Shop on Taylor street, between Front and First. Please give me a call. No. 2 Front street. A. W. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of Clarke, Tower & Thompson manufacturers of chilled iron and general jobbing work in machinery is this day dissolved by mutual consent C. E. Tower retiring from the firm.

Orlando Clarke and Eldridge H. Thompson will continue the business under the firm name of Clarke & Thompson, and will settle all indebtedness of the late firm.

ORLANDO CLARKE,
E. H. THOMPSON,
C. E. TOWER.

Albina, Dec. 22, 1882.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has this day purchased all the stock on hand, fixtures, good will and business of the firm of Wing & Yung, Chinese Druggists, carried on at No 149 Second street Portland, Oregon, and that he will hereafter carry on said Drug Business and also a General Assortment of Groceries and Provisions at said store under the firm name of WING WO TONG CO. But he is not responsible for any debts liabilities or contracts of said Old firm of Wing Wo Tong, nor will he collect any debts due them. The old firm will collect all debts and pay all liabilities.

DUCK CHUNG WING & CO.
Portland, January 17, 1883. jl6d3t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, M. D.,
(Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh.)

OFFICE—Glean's Block, Room 4, corner of Ash and First streets.

RESIDENCE—At Donald Mackay's, Thirteenth and Yamhill streets. jl6dtf

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

NEW FIRM.

H. W. MONTGATES, A. E. BOSTWICK, Notary Public

BOSTWICK & MONTGATES,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Will Buy and Sell Property on Commission and do a General Real Estate Business.

No. 147½ First St.
(In rear of old First National Bank.)

JUDSON.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 20, THE STEAMER "Bailey," plying between Portland and Sellwood, will run as follows.

Leave Sellwood	6 30 A M	Leave Portland	7 A M		
do	8 30 A M	do	10 A M		
do	1 30 P M	do	3 P M		
do	4 30 P M	do	6 P M		

JAMES B. LEAHY. JULIUS HEUBNER.

HEUBNER & LEAHY,
Real Estate, Insurance & Money Brokers,

AGENTS FOR THE
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MYERS & WHITWELL,
Real Estate Agents and Insurance Brokers,
No. 106 First Street.

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CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines & Liquors,

44 Front St., near Ash,
Portland Or

AGENCY FOR
WILMERDING & CO.,
San Francisco and New York
OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS:

Usher's Old Vatted Scotch Whisky, Stuart Bourbon, Peruvian Bitters etc etc. Ph. Best's Milwaukee Beer (Lager), Oelheimer Rhine Wines, Markobrunner, Rudesheimer, Liebfraumilch, Hochheimer, Steinwein. jl8dtf

JOHN A. BILD. 1850—1883. WALTER A. GRABON

JOHN A. CHILD & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS I

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING JAN 188

GAMBETTA WINS HIS FIGHT

[illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] Chamber [illegible] Ministry [illegible] Republic [illegible] Paris [illegible] Republic [illegible] Europe [illegible] Republic [illegible] Republic [illegible] Republic

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

C. E. HIRAM, CLERVER

GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 48 First Cor. bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, Stocks, Grain, Commission, Horses, Carts, Etc. at Salesroom, No. 48 First Cor. Pine. Sales at Auction Rooms Tuesdays and Fridays.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
MERCHANDISE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23d,
At 10 A. M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

HOSIERY:

WOOLEN HOSIERY
COTTON HOSIERY
LISLE THREAD HOSIERY
SILK HOSIERY
For both Ladies and Children.

UNDERWEAR:

LADIES' CHEMISES
LADIES' DRAWERS
LADIES' GOWNS
LADIES' COMPLETE SUITS
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
INFANTS' SLIPS
INFANTS' DRESSES
INFANTS' SKIRTS
INFANTS' UNDERWEAR
INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS

REMNANTS IN LACES,
REMNANTS IN EMBROIDERIES,
REMNANTS IN RIBBONS,
ODD LINES IN EVERYTHING
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

P. S. Hartman & Co.

P. O. Box 880 165 Third St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

OREGON HOTEL,
Corner First and D Streets,
Portland, Or.
J. SALTZER & BRO., Prop'rs.

Free Transportation to and from the House.
Board and Lodging, per week ..... $7 00 to $8 00
Board and Lodging, per week ..... 5 00 to 6 00
According to room occupied.

BROWN'S RESTAURANT,
CENTRAL MARKET,
CHEAPEST and BEST.
Meals from 15c up.

REOPENED.
THE CLARENDON HOTEL IS AGAIN OPEN for the reception of guests, under the management of ZEPHER & McKENZIE.

WILLIAM BECK & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Baby Wagons Reversible, with Canopy Top.
Ice and Roller SKATES OF ALL KINDS.
SLEIGHS.
MASKS,
Black, Bronze, Gold and Silver Prices and Styles.
BOXING GLOVES, INDIAN CLUBS.
VALENTINES.
165 AND 167 SECOND ST.

ALWAYS AHEAD OF TIME.

We offer JOUVIN KID GLOVES in all shades, 3-buttons, $1 75; 4-buttons, $2; 6-buttons $2 50.
The biggest sale of the FRANKLIN GLOVES now on; over 2,000 pairs sold. The balance must go down to 65c. All other Fancy Work Kid Gloves, 50c; our stock of
FRENCH CORSETS
is again complete. The new department of
Cherry, Applique, Antique Curtains and Bedspreads
Special for half. The quantity we have sold half our annual store, where the room to show them properly, so that the prices are all right.
Our specialty Selling
Passementeries, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons,
our customers will find our styles always a new ahead
A Full Line of the Latest Shades in Satins.
Extra good quality of LUSH at 37 1/2 a yard.
A. SALMON, successor to S. Sloc.
145 First Street, Portland.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

PACIFIC COAST PLANING MILL
TERMAMORE, HENNO & HENKLE,
Factory: McMillen's Addition to East Portland.
Office and Sample Rooms: No. 2 N. First, cor. First.
We manufacture all kinds of Black and Yellow Oil Clothing, Oil Garments, Wagon and Horse Covers, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
Oil Suits awarded at Mechanics' Fair for superior make and finish. Send for price list. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed, or goods not fitted for guaranteed.

J. N. BRISTOL,
(Successor to Welch & Bristol) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Oregon and California Fruits, Nuts, Etc.
Flour Ground and Feed Housed to Order a Specialty.
No. 56 Morrison St., bet. Second and Third, Portland, Oregon.

WINDOW GLASS.
Just Arrived, ex-ship F. Masson, from Antwerp,
4,200 Boxes 10x12 Window Glass, Assorted Sizes.
And for sale at the Lowest Market Rate by
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.

DIPHTHERIA.
REMEMBER [illegible] THAT IS INJURIOUS. [illegible] Internal [illegible] Externally [illegible] Internally [illegible] Externally [illegible] Internally [illegible] Externally [illegible] Internally

A LEADING SHIP OWNER OF MAINE, VISITS PORTLAND.

His Interests in the Pacific Coast Trade and what he Proposes to Do in the Future.

Among the passengers who arrived in Portland last night by the steamer Oregon was Mr. Arthur Sewall, the head of the large ship-owning firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Maine. The interests which this firm has at present on the Pacific coast, and especially in the northwestern ports of the Columbia river and Puget sound, are quite large and it is to form a better acquaintance with the firm which they have recently opened with this section that Mr. Sewall has made the present visit.

Among the many vessels owned by this firm there are nine whose flags have floated, or soon will float over the waters of Pacific coast ports. One of them, the El Capitan, is now in this port, whose captain, a relative of Mr. Sewall, recently had the trouble in the United States court because he punished a refractory seaman during the voyage, and whose conduct was sustained by a decision in his favor.

Then there are the Indiana, the Reaper and the Chesebrough, all of which are now en route for Portland from Philadelphia, loaded with railroad iron for the N. P. R. R. Co.; the Challenger, now lying in Puget Sound; the Occidental and the Thos. M. Reed, now at San Francisco; and the Harrester and the Iroquois, on the way to Europe with Oregon and Washington wheat, loaded at Tacoma.

General T. M. Hyde, a fellow-townsman of Mr. Sewall, accompanies the latter on his visit here. Both gentlemen were visited last evening at their rooms at the Esmond, by an OREGONIAN reporter, and the above facts, with some additional ones following, were learned during the conversation that ensued.

Both gentlemen are in the prime of life, and have the appearance of possessing keen business perception. This is evidenced by the knowledge necessary to build up a flourishing trade. Their visit here will undoubtedly benefit Portland and the surrounding country to a small extent. Quite a little party of friends and acquaintances of former years were present to welcome the strangers upon their arrival in the Queen City of the Northwest, among them Captains Sewall and F. S. Emery, the latter of whom is the agent of the firm here.

As the reporter introduced himself he was greeted cordially, and in answer to his request for an interview, was assured that all information that might interest the public would be freely given.

"How goes your visit, then," queried the reporter of Mr. Sewall, "any object other than that of the general interest of your firm in the Pacific coast trade,"

"Of course, that is the main interest," was the reply, "but you know our captains have had a great deal of trouble in the courts at various places out here, and I have come to see about that, too. I think I can settle with nearly all the sons of theirs in a few days, whose shyster lawyers attempt to create a mountain out of a molehill, and try to make trouble where none exists. These suits in the courts, even if decided in favor of the party that will be put to justice, will cost us several thousand dollars, and at that rate it is decidedly a losing trade."

"You certainly manage to have those factions against Portland," the reporter ventured to assert.

"Oh, no; quite the contrary," said Mr. Sewall; "we have nothing to complain of our treatment here in any particular. The press, and especially the THE OREGONIAN, have been very fair in their statements concerning alleged outrages, and did not rush into print in a sensational manner, as is usually the case in attempt to build up a sensation out of air as has been done in other places. The recent decision of Judge Deady in the El Capitan case, shows a spirit of fairness and justice that proves his ability for the position he holds upon the bench."

"What about the cases at Tacoma?"

"Well, I'm going down to see about them. Of course I don't know what will be done, but in any event it will cost us five or six thousand dollars in expenses, and I don't propose to spend any more of our vessels there for the Hand shacks to prey upon the captains."

"How long do you remain in this section, Mr. Sewall?"

"I go to Tacoma in the morning and shall return here in time to take the Oregon on her return trip Friday night. I hope to have a chance to see Portland on my way back, as I think it a very lively town and it certainly has a great future before it."

"Do you remain in San Francisco?"

"Only one day, and then I return direct to the east. You see it is merely a business trip with me."

The conversation here drifted into private and personal matters, and the interview ended.

SHIP MASTERS.

Skating still good.

The Oregon arrived at eight o'clock last night.

Examinations commenced in all the public schools yesterday.

Carrie Bradley was taken back to the penitentiary by Sheriff Sears yesterday.

Three Chinamen were arrested yesterday by the police for violating ordinances.

Prof. MacMahon's lecture on Paris and her monuments at Congregational church to-night.

A. Wachenheimer turned up smiling in the city last night, having got clear of trouble again.

Jimmy O'Brien, who is at St. Vincent's hospital, will have an operation performed upon his eye in a few days.

Pearl Cushing was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a canary bird, preferred by Maggie Corbett. Probably Pearl was hungry.

George Lopreil is here to take the management of the new variety theater on Second street, and is now engaged in placing the institution in readiness for opening.

Dr. Gray, of Marysville, Cal., who arrived here a few days since, has completed arrangements for opening, at an early date, a fine drug store in the central part of the city.

Frank Wilson, a member of an engineering party located a few miles down the river, cut his foot severely a few days ago and was brought up to St. Vincent's hospital yesterday.

A package of papers was picked up in the office of the county clerk yesterday, consisting of rent receipts, prescriptions and an extract from "beautiful snow," with a request from some one for a copy of that piece. The owner, if he wishes, can recover the documents by calling on Clerk Sewall.

PERSONAL.

E. T. Denyan, editor of the *Family Fair and Golden Era*, of San Francisco, is in the city.

A. W. Gillette will be a passenger by the Columbia to-night. He goes to Los Angeles for a short time.

Hon. C. M. Jamison, of Baker county, has been in the city for ten days, and will leave this afternoon for home.

Edward Hill, the artist, who has been studying with his father, Thomas Hill, and managing the latter's business, is in the city for a short stay.

John Hall, superintendent of construction of the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.'s, leaves to-night for New York on business and will be gone about five weeks.

Clarence A. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, arrived by last night's steamer and is registered at the Esmond. He comes as counsel for Wells, Fargo & Co. in the injunction suit.

A. S. Hopkins, a prominent merchant of Sacramento, arrived by the same steamer. He intends establishing a branch house in this city, and to that end is looking up a suitable location.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The ninth commencement exercises of the Portland High School will take place at New Market theater Friday afternoon, the 23th inst., at 2 P. M. Following is the programme:

Music.

"Sovereignty,".....Elvera Crusier, Salutatorian
"Novelty,".....Nettie Grey

Music.

"Patronymics,".....Tina M. McMahon
"Brain and Muscle,".....Mattie L. Hering

Music.

"The Post Preacher,".....Bertha B. Richards
"Labor and Wait,".....Maggie Bell, Valedictorian
Solo, "Magnetic Waltz," (Arditi)...Mattie L. Hering
Address.....Dr. Frederic R. Marvin
Presentation of Diplomas.....
.....John Wilson, Chairman Board of Directors
Class Song, Orchestral accompaniment.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Tilton vs Barrell—Motion to substitute Aurelia J. Barrell for Colburn Barrell, agent, denied; motion to strike out part of reply allowed; defendant, A. J. Barrell, allowed till Jan. 27th to answer, and defendant, C. Barrell, allowed till Jan. 26th to answer or reply.

Bechert et al vs Miller et al—Report of committee confirmed and final decree.

Wheeler vs Wood & Rhoades—Defendants' motion for leave to amend answer denied.

U. S. vs Jos. Seward—Motion in arrest of judgment argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STOTT, J.

State of Oregon vs. Geo. Chase—Arraigned; plea of guilty; sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

State of Oregon vs. John Ching Chong—Arraigned and Tuesday to plead.

D. G. Gillis vs. the city of Portland—Motion to strike out and parts of the reply submitted.

G. C. Rider vs. M. Marks—Demurrer to parts of the answer submitted.

Turk vs. P. C. Co.—Motion to strike out parts of the answer withdrawn; Tuesday to reply.

A. E. Burbank vs. Chas. H. Dodd—Demurrer to complaint submitted.

Goodman vs Goodman—Default and referred to Seneca Smith.

Dawson vs Nemarct—Default.

Hall & Scott vs G. H. McOwen et al—Demurrer to the complaint overruled, and one day to plead.

Doll vs Doscher et al—Demurrer to the complaint submitted.

Sedlak vs Hess et al—Time to file exceptions to report of referee extended one week.

Fuller vs Sprague et al—Motion to strike out amended answer.

Johnson vs Johnson et al—Demurrer to complaint.

Longnecker vs Lowengart—Writ of review.

COUNTY COURT—WILKINS, J.

Estate of Mary Sterritt, deceased—Motion to confirm and motion to set aside report of referee argued and submitted.

ABRAMS' EXAMINATION.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

ROSEBURG CITY, Jan. 22.—Abrams' examination was postponed till to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Kronsbee was buried here to-day by Odd Fellows and Masons.

FIRE.

Guardian Assurance Co., of London. Paid up capital, $5,000,000.

San Francisco Co., of San Francisco.

Both of the above companies have complied with the State laws and have each $50,000 deposited at Salem. Policies issued by Stinson, Church & Co., Portland, Or.

TO-DAY!

Victoria and Bishop Lawns at auction. Mellis Bros. & Co.

Reports from the northwest territory say the worst storm ever known in those regions is raging throughout the territory. Thermometer 56 deg. below zero.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Two Fine Steel Saws Smuggled into the County Jail and Given to the Murderer Anderson.

Mrs. McGrew, the woman who was arrested recently for eloping from her husband at Pomeroy, W. T., with the rascal named Hughes, and whose death he caused, no matter by what sympathy in her favor, now appears in a role that is worthy of the character of the most hardened criminal. The bonds of her paramour, Hughes, were fixed at $600, a sum larger than he possessed, and he expected to remain in jail. Mrs. McGrew thereupon procured a couple of fine steel saws and a bottle of oil. After her freedom was given her and in a subsequent visit to the jail to see Hughes, she smuggled them in and gave them to the latter, who occupied one of the iron cages next to Anderson, now under indictment for the murder of his brother.

The above facts came to the knowledge of the jail authorities Sunday night through some observations last slept by one of the other prisoners, who had been let into the secret. Sheriff Sears was at once notified, and paid a visit, late that night, to Mrs. McGrew at the hotel where she was stopping, and charged her with what she had done.

After a vain attempt to deny all knowledge of the business, she owned up to having brought the saws and oil into the jail but said she had taken them away again, as Hughes said he would not need them because his bail was going to be reduced and he could get out without breaking jail. She said she had thrown the tools into the park opposite the court house, and offered to point out the spot the next morning.

As Sheriff Sears had made arrangements to go to Salem yesterday with Carrie Bradley, he left the whole matter in the hands of Jailer Doherty, who searched the park but could not find the saws.

In the meantime Hughes had been taken from the jail and before Justice Davis, who consented to reduce the bonds of the former to $300, which Hughes immediately furnished in coin and was set at liberty.

Doherty, after failing to find the saws in the park, returned to the jail and searched the cell which Hughes had just left, but met with no better success. He then determined to search the whole jail, and having turned the prisoners into the corridor began his task.

In Anderson's cell he found the little tools which in expert hands could do as much damage, but it was too late to have any evidence to bear upon the case of Hughes.

His bail was given and there was no help for it but to allow him his liberty until the action of the grand jury.

Under the circumstances had these tools come to his knowledge a few hours sooner, instead of reducing the bail to $300 he would have increased it to $1000. Anderson was present at the discovery of the saws in his cell as he had already begun to make preparations for his escape.

ROUGHS REMOVED.

Vigilantes Hang two Men at the Northern Pacific Front—Attempt to Rob Wells, Fargo & Co.—Homicide.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WEEKEVILLE, MONT., Jan. 22.—Last week a plan was laid to rob Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. The plan was to shoot the "shotgun" messenger, Joe Weissenberg, and then have things their own way. It so happened the train in question was not the express train. While Engineer Henry Chase was in their caboose one of the would-be robbers pulled his revolver intending to kill Chase, whom he mistook for Weissenberg. The robber in pulling his revolver accidentally discharged it into his own foot. This of course stopped business for the night.

Saturday night the vigilantes proceeded to Thompson River and cleared the place of roughs. They then proceeded to Sand Point, where they found two of them, nicknamed "Dick the Barber" and "Ohio Dan." These two they brought within ten miles of here and hung them to trees. Both made confessions, stating they were guilty and had committed enough depredations to have been hung long ago.

THE DEAD THANE.

Last night Ed. Enwright, a gambler, was shot dead by a carpenter named Blakesley. Enwright had been noisy all day and full of whisky owing to his sickness being ordered out of town. His last fuss was with Blakesley, whom he struck on the head with a revolver. Blakesley pulled his gun and fired twice. Both shots took effect, one in the forehead and the other in his neck. Blakesley is a temperate and industrious man, never quarreling. The common verdict is that it was a justifiable homicide.

THE EAST SIDE.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday, through the enterprise of Jos. Buchtel, East Portland secured from the corporation of Portland, 700 feet of second-hand hose for an outlay not to exceed $100. Mr. Buchtel brought this hose to East Portland, together with the hose cart of Multnomah, No. 2, the purchase of which was authorized by the board of trustees at its last meeting, for $175. Under contract to Mr. Buchtel 500 feet of hose and two nozzles have also been ordered from the east for the East Portland department, and pending the delivery of this order monies will be loaned from Portland to answer the possible demands of the present exigency.

ATTEMPTED MANSLAUGHTER A CHINAMAN.

Ben Evans, who resides on the Bruce place in the east part of town, was arrested yesterday by Constable Hogue for an unwarrantable assault on a Chinaman and arraigned before Justice Shiker. A guilty conscience saved the formality of a trial, and the accused pleading guilty was fined $50 and costs, which he reluctantly paid. The pain of the penalty, however, was offset to a great degree by the satisfaction the prisoner evidently experienced in having vented his prejudiced spleen on the unsophisticated Mongolian, and he left the court room apparently satisfied with the result, but his expression betrayed his chagrin at his loss of $50.

FASTER THAN A WHALE.

A man named T. Murphy, who dared the Marshal to arrest him while on a splurge in East Portland on Sunday, boys in sight again yesterday, on horseback. The Marshal, having an eye to business, shadowed the man, and while he was trotting his horse over the Fourth street bridge, swooped down on him. Being checkmated in his game of bluff, he was led to the Recorder's office like a lamb to the slaughter, where, after some remonstrance, he reluctantly planked up an X, and left the court-room in high dudgeon. The Marshal took some pains to bring this lawless individual to time, and his success proves his efficiency.

EXPERIENCE OF A NEW REPORTER.

The reporter of the local paper having been called to a more pressing field of labor, a novice was engaged to occupy the vacated place. The duty which first demanded his attention was to write up the obituary of a child that had recently joined the angels. His first impulse, to interview the undertaker, was carried into immediate execution. The undertaker being absent when he presented himself, he was confronted by his wife, of whom he asked for "an account of the child that had lately died." The lady nodded consent and took her seat at the desk, while the anxious substitute nervously awaited the result of her labors. His surprise and consternation can be better imagined than described when in place of the expected particulars concerning the death, he was presented with a financial "account" of the expenses due on the funeral. He asked no further questions; but when he recovered from his paralytic stroke he was assisted back to the office, and it is thought by diligent treatment he may survive the shock. His case demands pity rather than blame, for even an able bodied amateur to be confronted with a due bill as his first experience as a reporter, would be rather discouraging to say the least.

SAN FRANCISCO PERSONALS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—J. Loomis, of Portland, arrived from the east this morning, on the southern route.

L. D. Jackson, of Albany, Or., is visiting friends in Redwood City.

Henry Harris and Miss Harris, of Victoria, are visiting relations in this city.

Mrs. H. F. Adams, of Salem, and three daughters, are visiting southern counties.

James Graham, of Salem, is in the city. He expects to return home Saturday.

R. Holt, of Portland, is visiting his friends in Alameda. He will return north in the course of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cran and niece left this afternoon for the east. They will return in about six weeks.

Geo. T. Myers, of the firm of Jackson & Myers, is stopping in Oakland. He is a guest of John Orelin, formerly of Shoalwater bay.

Simon Danziger, of Astoria, was recently married to Miss Jennie Levy, of this city. They will leave for their future home in Astoria this week.

W. G. Jones, a prominent citizen of San Benito, goes to Portland early in February, where he will permanently reside. He will be followed by his family during the summer.

Mrs. Wm. Wolf, also of Salem, recently arrived in this city, and is stopping with her parents. She will spend the winter in the southern part of the state for the benefit of her health.

Major Vic. Trevitt at Death's Door.

Major Vic. Trevitt is momentarily expected to die. He has been suffering considerably for the past few days.

GREEN'S BODY RECOVERED.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

THE DALLES, Jan. 21.—The body of Charles E. Greer was found to-day near where he was drowned on Sunday. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was "accidental drowning." He is twenty-seven years old, unmarried, and has parents living in Contra Costa county, California.

TO-DAY!

Nutmeats and Tarletans at auction. Mellis Bros. & Co.

Fresh, home-made chocolate creams, peanuts, molasses, cocoanut, butter taffies, at Post office candy store.

The Old "Bedial Is" singer is the strongest, simplest and most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. Branch office 92, Morrison street.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First St., Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE.
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Musical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
CLEAR WOOD at 8 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Esmond Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. & M. L. & M. CO.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S
ORIENTAL PICKLES
AT
SEALY, MASON & CO'S,
167 FIRST ST.,
Between Morrison and Yamhill Sts.

ALL LADIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING,
GO TO MRS. VAN WINKLE,
No. 171 Fourth St., opposite Turn Halle.

PACIFIC COAST.

Scene of Devastation and Death at the Exploded Powder Works.

Further Details of the Recent Railway Disaster.

MENTION OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The scene at the Giant Powder works this morning is one of devastation and death. In the semi-circular excavation, where the packing houses were located, the ground is covered with debris and timbers. Huge rocks, thrown by the violence of the series of explosions, lie on all sides. Lying on the ground are the mangled bodies of twenty-one Chinamen. One Chinaman died last night in the temporary hospital. So far as known at noon one white man and twenty-two Chinamen were killed. The white man killed is Ferdinand Kompf, assistant superintendent. He could have saved himself, but remained to save the works. When the first explosion occurred he ran to the nitro glycerine house to turn on the water to extinguish the fire. He was killed by the explosion of the nitroglycerine house. It is thought

ANOTHER MAN MISSING

Oscar Forgeth is the only white man wounded, and will probably recover. Thirteen wounded Chinamen are lying in the quarters of the Chinese. The greater number of these will recover.

The cause of the explosion still remains a mystery. Whether powder in every house of the packing houses exploded cannot yet be told. They are all caved in and full of debris. The magazine was uninjured, and the danger of further explosions is deemed at an end.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—An inquest was held this evening on the victims of the powder explosion. Up to a late hour 26 bodies had been discovered, though no attempt has yet been made to remove the debris from the fatal spot. When the packing house was situated. Work in this place will commence to-morrow morning, when it is expected some twenty Celestials will be unearthed.

Bond's Wood Powder Any where Most.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—A petition is being extensively signed by merchants along the city front to prevent the Berkeley Ferry Co. from loading large quantities of powder and other explosives at their wharf on the wharf. It is said that the petition is being rapidly signed, and that from the complexion some of the signers, as well as from the immense influence of the property from landing powder without stringent restrictions, will have the effect of preventing any additional heroics by the company's negligence.

Porter Ashe's Brief Account of the Calamity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Porter Ashe, who was on the train that was wrecked at Tehachapi telegraphs as follows: "My wife, maid and myself were occupying the drawing room of the sleeper, and were awakened by the swaying of the cars, which were going at about the rate of 70 miles an hour; had just dressed ourselves when the crash came. The maid was thrown in the debris, and I falling on top of her. The car immediately took fire. We forced to take out the timbers and burning boards from off the small piece by piece. The car became enveloped in smoke. By breaking a window at the top of the car I succeeded in rescuing my wife and the maid, by crawling them through the window. We were climbing off the car, nearly suffocated by smoke, when I heard a man calling for help and beseeching me not to leave him. I rescued Gov. Downey through the broken window and succeeded in getting hold of Governor Downey's hand, and pulled him out, nearly strangled. While helping the maid to the ground, my wife stepped on a window and fell through into the car again. The car by this time was burning rapidly. It was impossible to tell how I brought her out. I crept with her to the ground, and immediately ran down the hill to avoid the flames. Before leaving the car I pointed through the window a small white clock, a fireman lined with fur, two blankets and one mattress. I had no other clothing but a night-shirt. The wind was blowing strongly and was intensely cold. We were surrounded by the dying and dead. Gov. Downey, Mr. Cassil, my wife, maid, Mr. Howard Tilton (who rendered us great assistance and acted splendidly), a child of Mr. Winterhouse and myself occupied the mattress and were only protected by a blanket till assistance came from Tehachapi. The railroad company did everything in their power to relieve the distressed, and even the superintendent down to the brakeman, they assisted with the utmost delicacy and courtesy. We were provided at Tehachapi with warm clothes, and all were comfortably housed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A Bakersfield dispatch says: Two coroners, who went up to the scene of the disaster Saturday morning, returned Sunday. He arrived on the ground at 2 P. M. A large crowd was there and they had already pretty thoroughly investigated the affair. They represented the train. Human remains were deposited in 17 heaps, each one of which was supposed to represent a human being. Some of them probably did, but the most of them were bits of mutilated flesh that could not have represented several. He thinks the destruction of human life greater than is supposed. The leader of the second section, in the darkness, ran past a flag from which no one escaped, is believed to have been pretty well filled, and it would have accommodated fifty-four persons. In it were placed the way passengers, and money such always get on. Some coin and jewelry was turned over to his keeping.

Steamer Queen Stranded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The steamer Sues, which sailed from this port recently for the Sandwich Islands, returned last evening with a propeller damaged. When about half across the channels of the propeller were found gone, and the ship returned to this port, under full sail and a small pressure of steam. The principal cargo of the Sues consisted of a large assortment of wines and liquors for the approaching coronation of King Kalakaua, and other articles destined for the royal banquet. A new propeller will be placed in position at the earliest possible moment, and it is expected that the steamer will be able to sail on Saturday, in which event she will have ample time to reach her destination.

Corrected Statement of the Seasonville Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The fire at Seasonville proves less disastrous than at first supposed. It started in a saloon and burned several wooden buildings occupied for business purposes. Losses will probably not aggregate over $20,000.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22, 7:37 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height above Sea Level	Change in last 3 Hours.	Mean Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	State of Weather
Portland	30.46	—02	35	(Calm)	.00	Clo'dy
Olympia	30.46	—02	36	Calm	.06	Clo'dy
Roseburg	30.42	—02	38	S	.02	Clo'dy
Red Bluff	30.40	—04	41	E	.04	Clear
Sacramento	30.36	—07	45	Calm	.00	Clear

River 1 foot 11 inches above low water mark.
Max. temp., 42.0; min. temp., 28.0.

SPECIAL NOTICE

On MONDAY, JAN. 22d, we shall commence our

RETAIL TRADE.

And will offer our ENTIRE stock of

AT COST.

Positively all goods will be sold for CASH or sent C.O.D. With the exception of selling for cash only, this sale will be conducted on the same plan as our four former ones. To our regular customers comment is unnecessary; to others we wish to state that it is our custom at this season of each year to have a sale of this kind, for the purpose of effecting a thorough clearance of stock before Spring. This sale will be found in every respect a bona fide transaction.

GILES & KNG,
186 FIRST ST., BET. YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

Ice and Roller Skates.
Write for Illustrated Price List.
Dayton, Hall & Lamberson
First, Front and Taylor Sts., Portland, Or.

FURNITURE.

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

The most complete stock of Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, and miscellaneous articles in our line ever exhibited in this city. For office use, the CUTLER DESK still in the lead. Sole Agents for the Celebrated VIENNA BENT GOODS. Look our $75 Walnut Chamber Suit. The Finest ever sold in this city for the price.

CORNER FIRST and YAMHILL STS., PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. PRENTICE & CO.

THE
LEADING MUSIC DEALERS OF THE NORTHWEST COAST.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED WEBER PIANOS | ESTEY and STERLING ORGANS
Everything in the Music Line at the Lowest Rates.
107 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Furniture, Furniture.

I. F. POWERS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,

The largest and most complete assortment of fine, medium and low-priced furniture in the city, including that of Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Sets, both of Eastern and my own manufacture. Also a large and well selected stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY, WALL PAPER AND BEDDING. SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALTY.

Intending purchasers will consult their interests by inspecting my stock before purchasing
NOS. 185, 188 AND 190 FIRST ST. AND 184 SECOND ST.
Factory on Water St., bet. Montgomery and Harrison.

Established 1858. R. SHERLOCK successor to S. SHERLOCK
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
Saddles, Harness & Saddlery Hardware
Also a Complete Assortment of
HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,
For Stockmen's Saddles.
N. E. Cor. Oak and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon
AGENT FOR
Knight's Patent Hoover Stirrup & Hickory Whip Sockets.

Portland Jewelry Manufactory,

ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PARTICULAR attention paid to orders from the country. Gold and Silver Plating, Wheelwork a specialty. All kinds of Engraving. Old Gold and Silver Bought.
C. PATER, 75 North First Street.

A BIG DAY.

LOVE'S MESSENGERS.

Free Deliveries!

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

"Heaven hath its crown of stars, the earth
Her glory robe of flowers;
The sea its gems, the grand old woods
Their songs and greenness;
The birds have homes, where leaves and blossoms
In beauty wreathe above;
High yearning hearts their sympathies—
And we, sweet, we have boys."

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

VALENTINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Addressed and Delivered Free of Charge.

DEALERS,

Send for our Five Dollar Assortment, containing
100 Comic Valentines, full size,
20 Fine Lace Valentines,
Retailing from 10 to 25 cts.
10 Extra Fine Valentines in boxes,
Retailing from 15 to 50 cts.
12 Handsome Fringed Cards,
Retailing for 25 cts.
$10, $15 and $20 Assortments.
182 FIRST ST.,
10 & 12 MORRISON ST.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

BURTON & McCAW,
ARCHITECTS.
E. M. BURTON, of Portland, and W. P. McCAW, lately from the East, having entered into partnership under the name of BURTON & McCAW, Architects, have opened an office in the Ramsby block, corner of First and Morrison streets, where they will be pleased to receive all orders in their profession. Plans, Specifications, Working Drawings, Details and Superintendence furnished. Portland, Or.

Reduced Rates
In Process
PRICES TO
Clothing
MR. [illegible]'S
PLUSHES,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
OTTOMAN SILKS,
BROADS,
BLACK [illegible],
DRESS GOODS
[illegible],
CLOTHS,
SUITINGS,
LADIES CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, LACES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, ETC.
CLOAKS
AND
SUITS.
All at Prices to
[illegible]
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Parasols
Black Cashmeres,
Col'd Cashmeres,
Silks, Velvets,
Cloths,
Brown Goods
AT HALF ACTUAL VALUE.
Bear in mind that these Parasols are Genuine
AT
Mrs. L. Pilger's
153 FIRST ST.

MARX & JOHNSEN,
PORTLAND, OR.,
Wholesale Wine & Liquor Dealers,
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
COMMODORE ROYAL O. K. [illegible]
PORT PORT

And various other brands of Wines and Liquors, to the trade in lots to suit purchasers. Agents for
CARBONARA'S TRUE VERMOUTH
Direct importations of Wines and Liquors. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

"SALEM BELLE" EXTRA
AND
"FAMILY" FLOUR.
Manufactured expressly for Family, Bakery and Export Trade.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING THE above trade marks and guaranteed barrels and sacks.
SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Salem, Or.
Do not allow your grocer to palm off on you any other brand of flour, but insist upon having that you get the genuine "SALEM BELLE."
Every Sack of which is Warranted.
Office, N. E. Corner Front and Ash Sts., Portland, Or.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
[illegible]
Manufactured at
SALEM, OREGON,
Guaranteed Whiter Flour
AND
Better Quality
Than can be made by any other mill in the State. Ask your grocer for it, and if he does not keep it, will refer him to one who does.
WILLIAMINA MILLING CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Bagard presented a petition for a law to prevent railway discriminations.

Cameron of Pennsylvania, presented a large number of petitions of the iron workers of different places in Pennsylvania against the reduction of duties on any foreign manufactured goods below the rates now imposed by the tariff commission.

Logan, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably the bill for the regulation of the telegraph and cable companies.

Platt introduced a bill authorizing the extension of the free delivery system.

Plumb, from the public lands committee, reported the original bill, to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

Merrill called up his resolution providing for night sessions, beginning this evening, his object being to ascertain whether an earnest effort was to be made to pass the tariff bill this session.

Beck said he was willing to sit early and late as chairman of the committee, if Merrill desired, but he objected to any limitation of debate. The senate was only on the threshold of this bill. After nearly two weeks' labor it had a reduction amounting to about $200,000, and increases on the glass schedule of about $2,000,000. In the metal schedule, in the discussed items, there was no reduction, but on the contrary an absolute increase, and unless this could be reduced it cut was no hope of a reduction in the cotton schedule. According to the best calculations he could make there was an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in the schedule last named, and he believed the increase in the metal schedule was even greater than the estimate of the bureau of statistics, "3 85-100 per cent. Prohibition, under the guise of protection, was the object of the framers of this bill, especially in the cotton schedule, and they must make up their minds to have it discussed item by item. The bill would undoubtedly pass, not the senate bill, but a worse one, which would be agreed upon by a committee of conference of four men. The conference would issue the bill, and the leading confreres on both sides would be the gentlemen who claimed to be the fa hers of protection, the senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) and the representative from Pennsylvania (Kelly) for the house. The senator from Delaware (Eayard) would be put at the tail of the senate committee of conference, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Carlisle) at the tail of the house committee, but neither would be consulted, and the bill would be made up of the worst portions of the senate bill and house bills. Then the great outcry would be raised that those who refused to vote for the bill were standing in the way of reform, and after its were standing in the way of reform, and after its passage the senator added "disturbing the business of the country." Beck, to show the character of the tariff commission, had read the recently published letter of Commissioner Kasson, relating to the sugar schedule, and in conclusion he said it was such ieth ay as that now in Washington in the interest of the monopoly, and there was not a farmer among them.

Debate occurred which continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the regular order was called for and the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Van Wyck to put cotton in the free list. Cotton woolen ware schedule on the free list, which he modified so as to leave the duty at 30 per cent. on house or cabinet furniture.

Kellogg offered an amendment to the pending motion, which was ordered printed, making the duty on all jute goods per pound; on cordage testing not above six number by pendicogg, 6 cents per pound. He said that although some parts of the diary as published may seem rather strong, others which have not been published were much stronger. The editor—one of the Hilton's host—had kept out a great deal more "sensational" matter than he has put in. The Tribune says that there are "passages in the new volume which, if they do not make the hair stand on end, startle their readers with at least shake living and very unmistakable." What it would have said if it had smoked the diary and been published, one can only faintly conjecture. No doubt it will be very pleasant for Cardinal Manning to read this account of himself: "Manning's appointment protested against by all the old Roman families in England, but this pope would not listen. Manning most obsequious; creeps on hands and knees to kiss his toe, and even when bidden to get up remains prostrate in awe. This calls the Pio Nono." But if one could see the omitted passages you would refuse all this as merely like a playful kitten's pawbuttings compared with a tiger's scratch.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

"Now, tell me, tell me, Lady Venus,
What wished thought might tempt between us
That you should seek to cause me so,
In the face of all the world below?"

"No unkind thought has crept between me,"
Softly answered Lady Venus;
"But those dear spots upon your face
Are watched by all the human race,
And this for years has been my dream—
A moment on your cheek to gleam,
That in your glory men might see
More beauty than before in me."

"You touch my heart, O Lady Venus!
And though the space is great between us,
My beams shall kiss you as you go,
And then shall your utter know
That Venus richer beauty you
By having dared to cross the sun."

—*London Spectator.*

When Gladstone entered the house, Melbourne, Palmerston and Holland were in the ministry. They have left no descendants to inherit their honors. Mr. Stanley, the chief secretary for Ireland, who Lord Melbourne told Disraeli was sure to be the next premier, lived to be three times a Tory premier; but his son has returned to the old love—in connection with which it may be remembered that the house of Derby has for its motto: "Sans changer."

In addition to the well known author, Henry James, Jr., and Professor James of Harvard, the late Henry James of Boston has two younger sons, one an artist and the other a business man. All his children but one were prevented from attending his funeral on Thursday, either from sickness or absence from the country. The funeral was very simple. The coffin was not opened; there was no flowers and no pall-bearers.

SALEM GRANGE, P. OF H.

An Interesting Meeting and Useful Discussion.

SALEM, Jan. 6, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Salem Grange, P. of H., being in session, the weather raining, presumably a bad omen for news, it occurred to the presiding officer, C. G. Green, that the action of our grange might be of sufficient importance to some newspapers to induce the publication of at least some of the proceedings. Following the suggestion, a motion was made and carried that J. Minto act as reportorial correspondent of THE OREGONIAN and such other papers as he may choose. You will perceive this places the correspondent in a rather difficult position, for he is friendly to all the decently conducted papers. A labor of love, however, has a limit to its powers, and to multiply copies of the same proceedings would soon become onerous. To avoid this, and at the same time give the position of the press friendly to the interests of agriculture a chance to use and to use any thought or suggestion of Salem Grange the plan will be adopted of sending a copy to THE OREGONIAN, it being a paper of general circulation, and will give the most readers and afford the best chance to use proceedings of any value, which alone hereby invited to do.

As the disposal of routine business a member called the attention of the grange to the following facts:

1. A steady, cold rain storm prevailing, which is not unusual in western Oregon during this season of the year.

2. That there are perhaps thousands of valuable domestic animals exposed to such weather in western Oregon; gleaning an insufficiency of food from the fence corners of farms whereon great quantities of sirve have been consumed by fire since last harvest.

3. That it is inhuman and wasteful—a public as well as individual loss—to continue this system of destroying feed and starving and exposing animals.

The speaker suggested that the Salem grange systematize its work so as to do what it can to stop such waste, and closed by calling on Bro. B. F. Boise to inform the grange as to the condition of the order as observed from the point of view of an attendant on the late National Grange.

Before proceeding to give a very encouraging report on the general condition of the order Judge Boise spoke on the question of "Domestic economy in the utilization of all products of the land"—giving statements of prominent members of the National Grange, and his own observations amongst farmers in favor of nastiness and in favor of carefully saving all produce of the land, which conduces to the comfort of man and beast, or the continued fertility of the soil. He thought the time was near come when it would pay to add meat production to wheat growing in the Willamette valley; that the sooner the reading and feeding of animals sufficient to convert the crops of straw into meat and manure and the latter returned to the soil the more thrifty farmers would be, and the longer the means of thrift would endure. Enumerating this effect, and several others, he added that the question of "political economy in sending gross farm products long distances to market," and conclusion on this subject no longer held the doctrine that the consumer paid all expenses of the carriage involved, but that, in fact, it made no difference in the price of wheat in Liverpool whether freight from Portland to that port is $9 or $5 shillings per ton. The cost of freight then was paid by the producer of the wheat. In like manner, it makes no difference in the price of wool in Boston whether 2 cents per pound is paid for shipping raw product from Oregon to that market. It follows from this that all unnecessary carrying is labor wasted to a community, and that if it costs 7 cents per pound to send wool to Boston and return it to Salem, to cloth which could be manufactured at Salem, Oregon, as easily as at Salem, Massachusetts, the labor (cost) of carrying to and from is useless, waste, loss.

This being the general view of the order on this subject, the policy is to aid all in its power to bring producer and consumer as near together as possible, and therefore strongly favors the spread of home manufacturing industries into the producing districts of our country.

The speaker cited to the fact of the rapid extension of cotton manufactures into cotton growing states as having the sympathy and influence of the order, and both his hopes and belief that the Pacific northwest is on the eve of great and beneficial changes in favor of development of suitable manufactures under the operations of the laws of political economy, and thought farmers should forecast and prepare for these changes and do their part in the general development.

After luncheon was disposed of, during which the gate is always open, the grange is open meeting installed the following officers for the ensuing year: A. Stephens, M.; I. F. Hoffman, O.; M. A. Minto, Lewis Johnson, T.; I. R. Thompinson, S.; Geo. H. Crongeot, A. S.; Wm. A. Nasty, Chs.; T. I. Lansdale, Sec.; Mrs. E. E. Hoffman, Flora, and Mrs. H. Clark, L. A. S.

The lecturer gave out work to be reported on at next meeting. J. M.

USELESS FREIGHT.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, so Hop Bitters never fails to cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

Several new homes are being built on Rogue river below Woodville, in Jackson county.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

The cold snap has apparently left us and business is somewhat broker. The wheat market was firm to-day and quotations were more favorable to sellers. Offerings were small and receipts of past two days but little larger than those of Friday and Saturday last. Sales were made at $1 00, which figures may be taken as the top price.

Flour has taken another start upward and standard brands are now quotable at 25c more per barrel.

The freight market is rather dull. The Am bk Kioto has finally closed her charter to load lumber at 47s 6d, and will take on a cargo for Valparaiso at once. It is reported that an iron vessel, now in port, has been taken at 46s 3d to load flour for U. K.

Produce Receipts

For 72 hours ended 12 M., Jan. 23.

		Since Jan. 1.
Wheat, ctls	11,903	178,894
Flour, bbls	2,000	49,736
Oats, ctls	979	10,732
Potatoes, sks	103	1,668
Bran, lbs	4,325	609,065
Middlings, lbs	35,815	899,075
Hay, bales	455	1,183
Butter, lbs	1,080	17,780
Eggs, doz	1,200	27,720
Hides, lbs	2,490	42,168
Fruit, pkgs	424	4,054

Port Charges.

The port charges on a vessel of 2300 tons, drawing 20 feet of water, coming to the port of Boston from abroad and requiring 20 days to unload, load and sail, are $490. At New York the charges are $367 70; at Philadelphia, $440; at Baltimore $700; at Norfolk, $858; at San Francisco, $695; at New Orleans, $653. The latter charge is inclusive or towage 110 miles up stream. It will be noticed that the Boston charge is the lowest in the list.—*Sales Post.*

The charges on a vessel drawing 20 feet coming to this port, including towage and pilotage to and from Portland and Astoria, and towage and pilotage across the bar, vary from $176 to $1276, according to the charges made by towing steamers, which vary from $200 to $660.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.

Receipts—Wheat, 20,606 ctls; including 12,000 ctls aboard ship; flour, 11,500 qr sks; oats, 100 ctls; potatoes, 3000 sks; eggs, 10,000 doz.

Wheat—The market is firm. Holders are very firm in their views and not inclined to sell except at extreme figures. Sales this forenoon, No. 1 white, $1 42½. Port Costa; quote choice and extra choice shipping, $1 41@1 42½; off grades shipping, $1 35@1 40.

Barley—No. 1 feed spot, $1 20@1 22½; February, $1 17½@1 20; March, $1 20@1 25. Market quiet with prices against sellers; No. 1 brewing, $1 40@1 60.

Oats—Market is steady; prices favor sellers; quotations not materially changed. Among sales this morning was a 1000 sack lot of choice milling at $1 87½.

Potatoes—The market is quiet; prices unchanged; buyers hold off expecting still lower rates; large receipts by rail and river transportation expected to-day.

Eggs—Nominal at 30@35c; business flat.

Eggs—The market is better supplied with fresh California; market is steady; a sale of Oregon reported this morning at 30c. We quote 29@31c.

Butter—Fresh roll, 27@28c; offerings liberal; large receipts from southern California.

PRUNES.

There is more activity, especially in wood; rated steady.

CHARTERED.

American ships Occidental, 1534 tons; J. B. Walker, 2179; State of Maine, 1530 tons, and Tacoma, 1672 tons, all for Liverpool at 35s.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

Wheat—Strong; $1 06@1 06. February.
Flour—Strong.
Pork—Higher. $17 80, February.
Lard—Higher, $10 85, February.
Ribs—$8 87½@8 90, February.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Wheat—Strong; $1 06@1 06. February.
Flour—Strong.
Wool—Steady with a fair demand; fall, 16@20c; fall heavy, 12@16c; spring, 24@31c; spring burry, 18@23c; pulled, 24@32c.
Hides—Fair demand but at lower rates, 22½@23c.

Scorcher's English Market Report.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Floating cargoes—Very strong.
Cargoes on passage—Firmer, held higher.
Good cargoes red winter, off coast 46s 3d.
Good cargoes California, off coast, 46s 6d.
Good cargoes No. 2 spring, off coast, 44s.
Good cargoes No. 2 spring, prompt shipment, 42s 6d.
Good shipping Cals, just shipped or promptly to be shipped 42s 6d.
English country markets—Turn dearer.
French country markets—Quiet.
Farmers' deliveries of wheat during week between 50,000 and 55,000 qrs.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.

Wheat—Quieter; tone appears healthy.
Nearest sale values—No. 2, California off coast, 46s 6d; nearly due, 46s 6d.
No. 1 California, prompt shipment, 47s 3d; off coast, 47s 6d.
Average Oregon cargoes, per iron vessel, C. F. I. prompt shipment, 46s@46s 3d; off coast, 46s 9d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Str Oregon, two days from San Francisco, with passengers and mdse to O. R. & N. Co.

American Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Arrived—Saturday—Str Umatilla, Seattle.

Sunday—Str Colima, Panama.

Monday—3:10 A M, sts State of California; sh Warhawk, Port Discovery; str Sues, Hopoluin, with propeller broken.

Sailed—Saturday—Br sh Western Monarch, Cork, f. o.; str Geo W Elder, Puget Sound.

Sunday—Br sh Amphitrite, U. K., or continent; Br sh Bertha Meeshan, Liverpool; Br sh Parthenia, Cork or continent; brig Forrest, Kahului.

Cleared—Str Mississippi, Portland; schr Mary Ames.

Outside—Am bk Gen Butler, from Port Gamble.

Foreign Ports.

CARDIFF, Jan. 8.—Sailed—Am sh Willie Reed, San Francisco; Am sh John de Coslu, Vancouver Island.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.—Sailed—Am sh Wm A Campbell, Bristol; Br sh Forfarshire, Dundee.

ACAPULCO, Jan. 20.—Sailed—Str San Jose, S F.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 19.—Cleared—Br bk Dilawsun, Hull.

LONDON—In port—Br sh Abergeldie, for Honolulu.

Astoria Shipping.

Str State of California, Br str Chas T Hook, Br sh Pendragon, and bktn Tam O'Shanter, crossed out Saturday.

Str Oregon arrived in at 9:45 A M and left up at 11:15 A M.

Br bk Mary Hogarth, from Montevideo, arrived in at 11:45 A M.

Shipping Notes.

Am ship Corsica is discharging cargo at Flanders' dock.

The Am ship Young America is supposed to be outside the bar.

Br ship Jessie Landles is discharging pig iron at foot of D street.

Br bk Lanarkshire is discharging ballast at foot of Washington street.

Am ship Saranac is still lying down the river and sending goods up by lighters.

Str Mississippi sailed this morning for Portland from San Francisco with a cargo of combustibles.

Tug Pioneer is lying at Allen & Lewis' wharf, repairing. Her entire upper works are being repaired.

The Am bk Kioto has closed her charter to load lumber for Valparaiso and will take on about $500,000 feet at Weichler's mill.

Br bk Mary Hogarth has arrived at Astoria with the cargo of Am bk Melon Jagger, transferred at Monte Video to the Hogarth.

Str Columbia brought a large cargo, comprising among other things 583 sacks bean, 4000 pkgs groceries, 1800 bxs soap, 300 cases dry goods, 300 doors, and 43,145 fire brick for the Oregon Iron & Steel Co.

Tide Table for Astoria.

From tables of the United States Coast Survey.

Date.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
11	2 44	3 08	8 28	9 16
12	3 13	3 41	9 13	9 45
13	3 46	4 18	9 51	10 17
14	4 22	4 48	11 00	11 00
15	5 07	5 37	0 02	11 50
16	6 03	7 10	—	1 10
17	7 15	8 40	0 48	2 17
18	8 60	9 40	1 51	3 28
19	9 11	10 58	2 56	4 37
20	10 10	—	4 04	5 43

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder Blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

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The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1883.

DECISION IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DEADY J.

[illegible] the Chinese treaty with China of [illegible] and the act of Congress [illegible] and treaty or law which entitles [illegible] come to and reside in the United States at will.

(2.) Is the certificate prescribed in section 6 of that act the only competent means of proving that a Chinese desiring to come and reside in the United States is not such a laborer.

The term "laborer" is defined by Worcester, as follows:—"One who labors; one regularly employed at some hard work; a workman; an operative—often used of one who gets a livelihood and scarce manual labor as distinguished from an artisan of professional man;" and the definition given by Webster is to the same effect.

The term "laborer" is used in the supplementary treaty with China of November 17, 1880, and also in the act of May 6, 1882, by section 1, of which it is made to include "both skilled and unskilled laborers," in its popular sense, and includes only persons who perform physical labor for another for wages. It does not, therefore, include an actor any more than it does a merchant or banker.

In the matter of Lee Yik, lately decided by Mr. Ghief Justice Greene, of Washington, and reported in the Seattle *Chronicle* of January 4, 1883, the learned judge, in speaking of the word "laborer," as used in this treaty and act, says:

"The term has been used in common English speech time out of mind, and in the statutes of English speaking peoples from the first statute of laborers of 23 Edward III., till to-day, to denote a comprehensive, varied and varying class in society, rather difficult accurately to define. There is nothing in the treaty to indicate that it is used in other than that prescriptive sense. That is the same, therefore, that should be given it both in the treaty and in the statute. This sense is a much narrower one than etymologically belongs to the word. Etymologically, a laborer is any one who labors. He may labor physically or mentally, gratuitously or for reward, for himself or for another, freely or under control. However he labors he is in the broad sense a laborer. But that sense is never imputed in ordinary speech or writing unless there is something in the context or the circumstances to imply that it is intended. * * * A laborer, in the sense of this statute and this treaty is one that hires himself out or is hired out to do physical toil. Physical toil is essential to its definition. So also is a contract, express or implied, to submit for wages the person who is to do the toil to him for whom it is to be done. * * * * * * He is not a laborer, who works with his hands in his own business; but he is one who is hired out or hires himself out to toil in another's business."

Neither the treaty nor the act have in view the protection of what are called the professional or mercantile classes or those engaged in sincere mental labor from competition with the Chinese. No grievance of this kind was ever complained of, and the language of the remedy provided, plainly indicates that it was not contemplated by either of the parties to the treaty, or the congress that passed the act.

As was said by me in re Moncan, et al., 14 Fed. Rep 46, the concession in the supplementary treaty was only made to allow the United States "to limit or suspend the existing right of Chinese laborers to come and be within its territory, for the purpose of laboring there in and thereby competing with the labor of its citizens for the local means of livelihood."

A Chinese actor engaged in dramatic representations upon the stage of a Chinese theater seems as far removed from such competition as it is possible for a person to be.

It only remains to consider what effect is to be given to the fact alleged in the return that King has not the certificate prescribed in § 6 of the act of 1882.

In the case, In re Tow Yam Chow, 13 Fed Rep., 605 it was held by Justices Field and Hoffman that Chinese, not influenced who as the passage of the act did not reside in China were not required to produce this certificate to prove they were non-laborers, prior to being allowed to land.

The reasoning by which this conclusion is reached would justify the conclusion that the certificate is not absolutely necessary in any case.

The non-laborer classes of Chinese are still entitled by treaty stipulation to come to and reside in the United States and to enjoy all the "rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions" which may be accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation." (U. S. Pub. Treaties, 148; Treaty of November 17, 1880: Sess. Laws, 1881-2, p. 12.

If § 6 of the act of 1882 is construed to absolutely require the production of the certificate therein provided for, before a Chinese who is not a laborer can come within the United States, then it will operate as a serious restriction upon the right and privilege given him by the treaty, because in this respect, no such condition or restriction is imposed upon any subject of any other nation.

Indeed, the fact of being compelled to make proof of his condition or character at all, is a burden and inconvenience upon the Chinese coming to the United States which is not required of any other immigrant or visitor to this country. But probably, this much is unavoidable under the circumstances and must be submitted to as a necessary incident of the right of the United States under the aforesaid treaty to exclude from the country Chinese laborers. But the treaty (Art. 1.) in conceding this right is careful to specify that legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers, will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or stipulation of immigration." It may be admitted that taken literally § 6 of the act of 1882, does impose such a condition. But in construing a statute, it is often necessary to go deeper into the matter than the mere letter. As was said, in re Moncan, supra: "It must be presumed that congress in the passage of this act, intended to tinker upon the treaty of 1868, as modified by that of 1880, and the reform it is that all general or sweeping declarations or phrases contained in the former should be corrected and applied, so as to make them conform to the latter." To the same effect is the ruling in re Low Yam Qow, supra.

Read thus, in the light of the treaty and considered as an act for its enforcement, the act ought to be construed as a declaration on the part of the United States that for the purpose of facilitating the entry into the country of the Chinese not within the prohibition, it will accept the certificate of the Chinese government that the bearer is not a laborer, and is prima facie entitled under the treaty to come into the United States at pleasure. But that in the absence of such certificate, a Chinese claiming the right to enter and remain in the United States, must establish it, by proof that he is not a laborer in the sense in which that word is used in the treaty and act of congress.

But it is urged, to this construction that it will render the production of such certificate practically useless. For if it is to be presumed that it is to be for a Chinese laborer, a certificate from a friendly government in his own country would be the means of fraud on a large scale and the mere formality of producing it more than would accomplish the facts contained in it, by original evidence in a strange country before officers and tribunals apt to regard it as a mere technicality and disfavor.

Upon this point Chief Justice Gray has recently made a similar remark in the U. S. case of Lau Ah Yup, supra, he says: "Congress could not have intended that Chinese laborers, who were entitled by the treaty to come to and reside in the United States, should be excluded by the mere refusal of the Chinese government to issue certificates to them, or by the fraudulent issue of certificates to persons not entitled to them." And in the case of Chae Chan Ping, supra, he says: "Congress could not have intended to exclude Chinese laborers who were entitled by the treaty to come to and reside in the United States, at the mere will of the Chinese government, or of the local authorities." Both of these remarks were made in cases where the Chinese claimant had a certificate, but it was held that it was not conclusive. Of course, the remarks were not necessary to the decision of the cases, but they indicate the views of the court, and I see no reason to doubt that they are correct. The certificate is only competent evidence that a Chinese person is not a laborer, and if the fact may be proved by any other pertinent and convincing testimony.

DEADY, J.

This is a proceeding by *habeas corpus* to procure the deliverance of one Ho King from an alleged unlawful restraint upon its liberty. The writ was issued upon the petition of Lo Wy, a subject o, the Chinese empire, residing in Portland, and upon the allegation therein that King was not permitted to bring it himself, and was detained by W. Jarvis the master of the steamship T. C. Hook, under whose restraint King was alleged to be.

The respondent brings the body into court and for return to the writ, says: That on November 26, 1882, at the port of Hongkong, Ho King took passage on the steamship T. C. Hook, whereof the respondent then was and now is the master, for a voyage to Honolulu via Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Oregon; that said vessel has proceeded on said voyage as far as this port, where it arrived on January 2, 1883, with said King on board; that said King is an actor or theatrical performer by occupation or profession, and is not provided with a certificate from the Chinese government showing his right to land in the United States, as is required by section 6 of the act of May 6, 1882, to exclude certain treaty stipulations relating to China," and, therefore, the respondent being advised and believing that said King was not entitled to land in the United States, and that it would be unlawful to permit him to go ashore at this port, has, and does restrain him of his liberty so far as to detain him on board said steamship, and not otherwise.

To this return there is a demurrer filed.

Upon the argument of the demurrer two questions were made: (1). Is an actor a "laborer" within the meaning of that term as used in the Chinese treaty and act of May 6, 1882; and (2).